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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
* 23rd May	ARABIA	7962		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6029
20th ,,	OCEANA	6610		
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7338	MOOLTAN	9631
18th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	7338	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnat	9th July ,,
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnat	26th Nov. ,,

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June ,,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July ,,

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D. BALDUINO	4,490	Magazzini	14th July 1908

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	5,000	....	17th May 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Felone	17th June 1908.
ISONIA	5,000	....	17th July 1908.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,171	Mot.	18th May	11 a.m. D. & G.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur.	21st May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri.	22nd May	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 18th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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16th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,096	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERNER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046	....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,096	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERNER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabochia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	253	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	274	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	926	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	992	517	799	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	573	*920	429	809
Karachi	44	..	43	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	....	May 20	....	June 5
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 19	....	July 5
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 22	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	....	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 30	....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1908
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whitfell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their thirty-third annual ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September, 1907, at Rs. 50 per Share, (free of Income-Tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, 25th May, 1908, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), at the Registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 14th May, 1908, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
The New East India Press Co., Limited.
14TH MAY, 1908.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of one 4th and five 6th size FIRE ENGINES and components from the Madras Arsenal, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY the 5th June, 1908. For further particulars see page 774, part II, "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 12th May 1908.

M. B. BICKNELL, Major R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal, 14th May 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from THIS DAY Mr. H. HAY and Mr. F. C. ANNESLEY, will sign our firm per procuration.

KILLICK NIXON AND COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the PRINTING of GUIDE BOOKS and SOUVENIRS for the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition. Printers to canvas and arrange for advertisements. Apply to

SECRETARY EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
NAGPUR.

WANTED.—AN EXPERT ENGLISH ENGINEER, for a term of five years' service, for the Government Condensers at Aden, on a consolidated salary of Rupees 325—25—420 per mensem, including overtime, with free quarters and usual Water allowance. He must be:—

(a) A pure English or Scotchman, brought up in Great Britain. A Scotch Engineer preferable.
(b) Between the ages of 30 and 40 years.
(c) Possess a Board of Trade 1st Class Engineer' Certificate, and be thoroughly conversant with the working of Condensing Machinery.
(d) Be of irreproachable character and thoroughly sober and steady.

For farther particulars apply to the Station Supply Officer, Bombay Brigade, Town Barracks, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials.

W. C. CROSSE, Captain,
Station Supply Officer,
Bombay Brigade, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...1,25,000.
Metre Gauge (6' by 8" by 4½") 50,000

Delivery of sleepers must commence in December 1908, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of February 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of December, 1908, 40 per cent. more before the 1st January, 1909, and the balance before the end of February 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, July 21st 1908, and should be SUPERSCRIBED in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1908-1909.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 11TH MAY, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order".

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 23RD APRIL, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS SHOULD BE REGISTERED AT ONCE.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1908.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.

	Rs. a.
Published in five parts at each	0 8
Complete in one volume, paper cover	2 10
Or handsomely bound cloth, gilt top	4 6
"Royal Academy Pictures" is the only publication that gives an adequate idea of the exhibits, including as it does many pictures that do not appear in any similar work.	
BLACK AND WHITE. Fine Art Reproductions of the Pictures Exhibited at the Royal Academy and New Gallery	0 14
THE PALL MALL EXTRA. Pictures of 1907	0 12
PARIS SALON CATALOGUE	2 4
LE NU AU SALON, PAR VICTOR NADAL ...	4 6
Containing 40 plates in heliotype on tinted grounds from the principal pictures of the Nude in this year's Salon; each accompanied by description and critical letterpress. Pictorial cover.	
CATALOGUE ILLUSTRE DU SALON. Publice sous la Direction de Ludovic Baschet... ...	2 4

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co'y. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF

ARTICLES,

BY

HOME GORDON

(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

Now appearing in the

Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

of May 8th.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoeline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

ON ESPLANADE.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

12th Grand Entire Change of Programme.

THE PICTURES INCLUDE

For a flower, Cruel joke, Angle of the village, Lost a pretty little dog, The Arabian nights (1,800 feet long),

ARTISTICALLY COLOURED,

Most of which we hold the monopoly through the East.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

CROFT MODY & Co.

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Old Unserviceable Stores at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large lot of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron brackets, leather halters, teakwood long foot boards, hay distributing wagons, hay cutting machines, horse hair, corrugated iron sheets, rubbish iron wooden pieces, signboards, leather bags, zinc gutters, frames, iron chain traces, leather pieces, empty oil casks, horse collars, leather bridles, double and single reins, leather hame scrap, empty powder casks, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Marine and Naval Stores.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, and the following days, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, vices, telescopes, instruments, tubes, donkey pumps, &c., &c.

The stores are now on view.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within eight days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of State.

This is the last SALE OF THE TRAMWAY HORSES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to secure broken and seasoned horses at a cheap rate.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, at Colaba Causeway:—

About 70 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's stud consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale at the Tramway Stables, Foras Road, and they will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable on the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmwood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

POPULAR HANDBOOKS ON SCIENCE, ART, HISTORY, &c.

THE LIBRARY OF

USEFUL STORIES

A SERIES OF POPULAR MANUALS ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS, WRITTEN BY SPECIALISTS, AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SIZE, 6in. by 4in. CLOTH, As. 12 EACH.

THE PLANTS
A PIECE OF COAL
FOREST AND STREAM
THE WEATHER
THE ATMOSPHERE
GERM: LIFE BACTERIA
THE POTTER
TEE BRITISH COINAGE
LIFE IN THE SEAS
PHOTOGRAPHY
RELIGIONS
THE COTTON PLANT
GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY
THE MIND
THE BRITISH RACE
ECLIPSES
ICE IN THE PRESENT AND PAST
WANDERINGS OF ATOMS
LIFE'S MECHANISM
THE ALPHABET
BIRD LIFE
THOUGHT AND FEELING
ART IN THE BRITISH ISLES
BOOKS
KING ALFRED
FISH LIFE
ARCHITECTURE
EUCLID
MUSIC
LOST ENGLAND
THE EMPIRE
ALCHEMY
THE ARMY
RAPID TRANSIT
THE ATLANTIC CABLE
EXTINCT CIVILISATIONS OF THE WEST
ALPINE CLIMBING
A GRAIN OF WHEAT
BRITISH TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the right of the temporary occupation of vacant Lands.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the vacant lands, Case No. 464, 465, 464-466 Street Nos. 11-13 and 14-16, 14-16 and 17 at Doongri Street and Nowroji Hill.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings Street Nos. 349-351, 353-357, 359, 395, 311-313, 315, 1-3, case Nos. 54, 55, 56, 134, 134A, 119 Janjiker Street.

Building Street Nos. 18-20, 22-24, 26, 28-32, 3-5, 7-15, 2-8, 7 317-321 case Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 117, 122, 133, Doongri Street.

Building Street Nos. 5-7, 1-5, 9-19 and 2-8, 21-25, and 303, 295-301, case Nos. 120, 121, 125, 136, Jamli Street.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods F. P. bales cotton sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of javari, wheat, linseed, tillseed, cottonseed, box of machinery, luggage, bales of H. P. cotton, medicine, empty casks, looking glass, copper wire combs, iron bars, loose iron bars, water iron pipes, cask of cement, bagging, soap, tea, oil, provisions, cigars, boxes of ghee, bottles, bay cynamum, books, saudle wood, dry chillies, beam scales, sweeping grain, condemned sheets and ropes, manganese ore, &c., &c.

Lonaoli to W. Bunder Invoice No. 7 of 5-5-08 1 case cigars.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH MAY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:

On account of the underwriters:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Caderbhoy Mahomedally.

F. P. 7603 Nos. 1-10.—10 cases tin, Mirror Boxes.
& C.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Abdoollaly Thaverbhoy.

7638 1-4—4 cases tin, Mirror Boxes.
5-8—4 cases " "

On account of the concerned—

4 cases, each 22 pieces flowered silk damasks, 29in. by 30-35 yards.
5 cases do. each 32-32½in. by 30-35 yards.
1 case 19½in. by 18½ yards.

A consignment of superior English fire and thief proof safes, fitted with Chubb's lock by J. Grove and Son, consisting of

3 safes, sizes 30in. by 26 by 24; 28in. by 20 by 20; and 34in. by 24 by 24; rounded at corners and fitted with bands at sides and ½in. thick boiler plate door.
3 safes 28in. by 30 and 32, fitted with 3-8in. thick plate door.

A consignment of safes by the Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham, consisting of 6 safes, size 24in. to 36in. fitted with Chubb's lock and Alarm gong.

A consignment of string cash and document boxes, sizes 12in. to 16in. and 20in. With secret drawer and double bottom.

On account of the concerned—

3 sets rich table glassware.

A consignment of English Motor oils and Volcanisers, Poster inks, bright and peacock blue, orange, brown, chrome, yellow, bronze, blue colours, carriage varnishes, fire extinguishers, rolls of leather, cloth, speed and revolution indicators, cylinders, contract markers and accumulators, Carlisque soap, carriage varnish, etc.

One double bellows camera full size, with a rectilinear lens and other accessories, complete.

A consignment of English gold gilt brooches, Alberts bracelets, necklets, Alebasta clocks, pictures, leather money bags, tobacco pouches, etc.

5 cases cheese.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH MAY, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BIKING MADE EASY.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam. Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransome Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 10 7, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, F. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FOR SALE.—A big lot of TARPAULINS, strong and durable, very serviceable in monsoon, for Ginning Factories and Mills for covering Cotton, grains, etc., and also Boats and CARTS. Prices very low. Inspection invited. Apply DAYAL TEJPAL, Madanpura, Ripon Road, Old Iron Depot.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Gunnes and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 495, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Bak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PALI HILL.—UNFURNISHED FLAT TO LET. Apply to Box No. 1005, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 124, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay."

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 6 and 47, Horaby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg. Bombay Karachi. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo Penang. Thaiping (Perak). Ipoh (Perak). Medan, Deli (Sub-Treasury). Singapore. Kuala Lumpor Bangkok. Batavia. Soerabaya. Manilla. Cebu (Philippines). Hongkong. Foochow Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Exien, Changchung, Chefoo, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Liaoyang, Lyons, Pengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinling, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, D

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

1 310 bore rifle by Greener.
1 DBC F No. 16 Gun by T. Bland.
1 large tigerskin, 7 by 6ft.

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almirss, tables, chairs, sofas, chest-of-drawers, books and hat-stand.

5 cases new bentwood chairs.

1 English extra large fire and thief proof safe by Skidmore with inside cabinet, drawers and partition, for books, good for Bank and offices, size 60 by 48 by 30 inches.

By order of the Post Master General of Bombay.

1 Lot of canvas and drill bags, leather wallets and leather delivery bags, iron safes, chairs, tables, benches, clocks and timepieces, wooden boxes, tins, bottles, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 tight rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th May, at 3 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the concerned.

1 American shaped Motor Car, received from up-country, very little used, worked by kerosine oil.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Marine Lines, opposite to the Mess, the valuable and artistic design french-polished teakwood and blackwood household furnitures by Robert, Breslaur and others, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, mirror back large size sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-topped chippendale pattern tables and teapoys, fancy tiled-top teapoys, fan pattern drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, side and corner cabinets, chiffoniers, lady's and Curzon easychairs, brass double bedstead, single bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almirss, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, rich glassware and porcelainware by Treacher, best plated ware by Read and Barton and others, Hinks' table and bracket lamps, Ooulton and Majolica jardinjers with flower pots, table ornaments, Chubb's large size safe with cupboard stand, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright cottage piano, by Marks & Co., tent, one handsome light nearly new rubber-tyred victoria, Grey Arab horse with English harness, collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of Captain H. N. Kelly, of 35rd Punjabis, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

SALE OF TENTS & SHAMIANAS, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Crescent Site, Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Sailors' Home, the following tents, the property of a Tent Merchant closing his business:—

1	Tent	26 by 38 feet.
1	"	22 by 34 "
3	"	20 by 32 "
2	"	18 by 28 "
5	"	16 by 28 "
10	"	14 by 24 "
10	"	Single poled "
4	Shamiana	25 by 35 "
1	"	50 by 35 "

38 compound long kanats, 20 water closets, 20 Bavtee, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Harkness Road, Malabar Hill (next to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley's late bungalow), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Davji Canji and others, also English mahogany furniture, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped cabinets, chiffoneers, tables and teapoys, bedsteads single and double mirror door almirss, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, harmonium by Ramchander playing Hindoostan tunes, English safe by Lord, ebonized cottage piano by Rose, Majolica Jardineers with flower pots, gas light chandeliers, Burma carpet, Japanese vases, Persian figures, lamps, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Khatigabai, alias Assobai, consisting of gold ornaments such as purlies, bangles, neck chain, kantha, ear-rings, nose-rings, watch chain, rings and other silver ornaments, watch, etc.

AUCTION SALE of 675 Bales Yarn.

Under instructions from the Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ranchordas Nagardas.

625 Bales Ripon's No. 20s Mule Yarn, each bale containing 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kevaldas Tribhovandas.

50 Bales Ripon's No. 20s Mule Yarn, each bale containing 400 lbs.

The above bales will be sold in lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale and the balance to be paid within 8 days and the bales taken delivery of within that time.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 28TH MAY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Marine Villa, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and next to the Parsee Panday's Sanitarium, the very valuable and artistic design teak and blackwood household furniture made to order after the owner's design by Mackenzie, Robert, Benjamin, Breslaer and others, also open carved and Ceylon and Maple made furniture, such as dining table and chairs, large size sideboard, dumbwaiter, new design cabinet, combination dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome Louis the XVI. pattern drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, glass book case, Maple chairs, brass bedstead, Ladies' Secretariat, fire proof Chubb's safe on stand, piano, Satsuma and Doulton vases, large Majolica flower pots, white China lamps, Silk tapes, ties, purdas with brass rods, bead chicks, almirss, chest-of-drawer, tile topped teapoys and jardineers, extra large three mirror door zoonda almira, separable into 8 pieces, with Chubb's lock and key, old China jars, black marble clock, rich platedware by Elkington, Walker and Hall and Reed and Barton, elegant gold gilt Taj clock (French made) in glass dome, large ice box, travelling carriage time-piece, sewing machine, rich table ornaments, pasteur filter, books, Encyclopedia Britanica, Campbells' poetical works, History of Nations, typewriter, rich glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's lamps, baba ghaxry, cooking pots, garden plants such as palms, roses, etc., in tubs, and pots, China matting, etc., the property of E. C. Eyres, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH MAY, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES TURKISH CAPS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ezra Yamin Turkey of Bhendi Bazar.

168 S. C. I. 48-58—5 cases 90 doz. Turkish caps ex S. S. "Dandolo."
" 51-55—5 cases 90 doz. Turkish caps ex S. S. "Barbarigo."
" 65-60—5 cases 90 doz. Turkish caps ex S. S. "Orvedo."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the foot of Mazagon Bridge in Hamilton Hotel compound, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood old carved furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, almirahs, single and double iron and teakwood bedsteads, easychairs, marble teapoy, dressing and washhand tables, pair of richly carved blackwood pier tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, ebonized solid iron framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., bichromate batteries, photographic dark room, 28 volumes of Engineering books, etc., the property of R. J. Webb, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 19TH MAY, 1908.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s, steamer Nerbudda 1,960 tons, Captain O. Sewell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain Muhlbauer will sail to-day for Mombassa &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s, steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain G. J. Jourdan, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain G. H. Jones, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubatino, S. N. Co.'s, steamer Ischea, 2,480 tons, Captain G. Belsito sailed on Sunday for Hongkong &c., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

THE steamer English Monarch, 3,207 tons, Captain Fraggatt, sailed on Saturday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok etc. with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain A. S. James, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Pundit, 3,832 tons, Captain W. J. Crebbin arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Rangoon &c., with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Grequa, 2,699 tons Captain J. G. Chalmers, arrived in harbour on Saturday from, Busrch &c., in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain M. P. Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. D. Berry, Mrs. Chow, Mr Booker, Mr. Wilson, Mr. N. Wilson, Mr. N. Naroji, Mrs. Headman, Mrs. Fernandez, Mr. Lock, Mr. Ghaswalla and 128 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda..... .....Sultan of Muscat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 16.

Asgard.....2712 Reick.....T Morrison & Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bendu .....2820 Millson.....R A Willis
Bulyssis .....3958 Scott .....W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall .....2738 Jones .....W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight 2393 Dalton .....K Nixon & Co
Clematis.....2320 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Griqua.....2699 Chalmers Antwerp.....T Morrison & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Inverness ...2481 Carlson .....Cory Bros
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster.....Nixon & Co
Kasan.....505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mozaffari.....1387 Molony .....B & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda ...1961 Sewell .....M M & Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Pundit .....3822 Crebbin .....
Rao Bern.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'ties .....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter .....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor.....K Nixon & Co
Trifer .....1008 Burg.....F F Campbell & Co
Wellington ...3626 Hasking .....F M & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2539	Humphrey	Anwerp	24-5	F M & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Hoddie	K'chi	20-5	K Nixon & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	19-5	B & P S Co
K Totomi Maru	2465	Winkler	Japan	19-5	N Y Kaisha
L Budree	1439	Lloyd	London	25-5	G Jeewnji & Co
M Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
N Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	28-5	A Strandes
P Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	Chittagong	29-5	F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	27-5 W & A G & Co
2	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	18-5 M M & Co
4	Musician	5046	Woolfenden	N F	K N & Co
5	Ismailia	3381	Ross	N F	M M & Co
6	Canara	2889	Kerr	Anwerp	18-5 M M & Co
9	Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	20-5 W & A G Co
10	11 City of Benares	1320	Morison	L'pl	2-5 K N & Co
12	Arabia	4107	Leigh	London	23-5 P & O Co
15	Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter	Dunkirk	2-5 F M & Co
16	Kirby Bank	092	J J Kerr	N F	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamsoodin	B'nagar	16-5 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ismail	K'chi	16-5 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Ras Bera s	Morris	Calcutta May 5
	Pundit s	Crebbin	Rangoon May 2
16	Griqua s	Chalmers	Busreh May 9
	Lhasa s	Williams	Karachi May 14

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Clan Ogilvy s	Jones	Madras
	Bohemia s	Dabcevich	Trieste &c
	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden
	Hild s	Salveson	Bangkok &c
	English Monarch s	Froggatt	Baltimore
	Hindoo s	Jones	Hull
17	Ischia s	Balsito	Hongkong
	Rydal Hall s	James	Calcutta
	Hoseinee s	Jourdan	Persian Gulf &c
	Nerbudda s	Sewell	Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday.

The steamer President Muhlbaner for Mombassa.

Steamer Nerbudda Sewell for Persian Gulf &c.

The steamer Griqua for London, Antwerp &c. began to load on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, May 16 6-5 p. m.

The B. I. S. N. Co., s. s. Golconda left to-day.

The Clan Line steamer s. s. Clan Urquhart left Suez on the evening of the 15th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co. s.s. Macedonia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 15th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
6	Nairn	Calcutta
9	Ganges	New York
10	Buyo Maru	Philadelphia
12	Pentokota	Rangoon
12	Palamcotta	Negapatam
13	Rajput	Bombay
13	E. F. Ferdinand	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—7 bales silk kakoon, and 2 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co ; 45 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,960 cwts linseed cake, A Moritz and Co.
City of Benares s—2,000 cwts myrabollans, G Madhowji & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2,090 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bro.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—32 hogsheads chutney, F Nowroji ; 14 casks condements, Army and many Co-operative Society ; 240 cwts dry ginger V Hurridas ; 30 bundles coir matting, Ardesher and Co ; 40 casks condements, Manockji Poonjeaje and Sons; 23 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 100 cwts deer horns, 21 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola; 81 cwts mother of pearl shell, P A Dasul and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia a— 1 bale carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

City of Benares s—100 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Sons : 100 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co.
Canara s—4,000 cwts teel seed, and 1,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 40 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Lalloobhoy ; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, M Jamal ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.
Colaba s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 275 bales cotton, P Visham and Co ; 115 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 839 cwts myrabollams shells, Lehnhart Bros ; 165 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co: 25 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 50 bales hemp. J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—100 bales twist, Phirosha B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru s—24 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—150 bales cotton, The Japane Cotton Trading Co.

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in February 1908, and in the eleven months, April 1907 to February 1908, compared with the corresponding period of 1905-06 and 1906-07 :—

	Month of December.		
	1906	1907	1908
British India			
Bombay	28550868	33784324	36730742
Madras	2615716	2953462	2928130
Bengal	4245724	3960883	3535762
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2765176	2519617	3226752
Punjab	1293164	1049794	1103443
Central Provinces and Berar	2122064	1931426	2250192
Total	41692621	45700526	49915021
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Cutch, Kishengarh & Ujjain	1386370	1626913	1797799
Grand Total ..	53492404	47387439	51713730

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of December.		
		1906	1907	1908
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	8558707	9976323	12145639
	yds.	31914103	43877099	54512308
	dozs	22893	42658	53521
Madras	pds.	592489	614732	638041
	yds.	999076	2069487	1956863
	dozs.	...	2356	528
Bengal	pds.	54811	114392	170851
	yds.	190869	511474	666145
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	628232	609092	835789
	yds.	2388002	2331106	3142582
	dozs.	...	3483	4759
Punjab	pds.	42250	42560	46856
	yds.	74566	168290	123290
	dozs.	...	141	136
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	551716	539606	651377
	yds.	1845499	2090765	2668023
	dozs.	..	791	231
Total ...	pds.	10428185	11896544	14437752
	yds.	37417315	50878201	63909421
	dozs.	22893	52429	59335
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan.	pds.	589213	448162	717703
	yds.	2350040	1788303	2924873
Grand Total ...	pds.	11017398	12344706	15155456
	yds.	39722355	52766504	66994294
	dozs.	22893	52429	59335

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th May.

175. Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MADDOCK—May 1, at Karwar, Alice Edome, the dearly loved and devoted wife of Captain E. C. G. Maddock, I. M. S.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE
AT KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed ?

Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h 7m.: High water, 0-10m., 1-7a.; Low water 6-11m., 7-0a.

Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Medows Street, 2 p.m.

Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Company's office, 6-15 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h., 47-2m. a. m. ; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m. ; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m. ; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 19.—The Standard Mills, 76 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-52m., 1-52a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-47a.

Wednesday, May 20.—Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-38m., 2-40a.; Low water, 7-29m., 8-41a.

Thursday, May 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 2-29m., 3-33a. Low water, 8-18m., 9-57a.

Friday, May 22.—Arrival of H. E. Lady Minto, per mail steamer "Persia," and departure for Simla. Bombay Millowners' Association, general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 3-30m., 4-36a.; Low water, 9-20m., 11-22a.

Saturday, May 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 4-48m., 5-43a. Low water, 10-42m.

Love he comes, and love he tarries,
Just as fate or fancy carries,
Longest stays when sorest chidden,
Laughs and flies when pressed and bidden.
—*Campbell.*

DR. KOTHARE'S MARRIAGE.—A well attended wedding took place at Kalbadevi Road on Saturday evening when the marriage ceremony of Dr. Narayen V. Kothare took place. There was a large gathering and brilliant festivities and procession. The presence of a large number of friends from Bandora also, testified to the popularity and esteem in which the Doctor is held there. H. H. the Prince of Darampore State was also present.

THE LATEST FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS.—The First Public demonstration to test the fire extinguishing properts of "Kyl Fyre," a fire extinguishing powder, is to be given on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 8 a. m. on the Maiden opposite the High Court between the parapet wall and the railway railing. The Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, has kindly consented to be present to test the efficiency of this new invention.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENTS.—Dharamji Isram (18), a Hindu, was attempting to get into tram car No. 84 while it was in motion at Bapu Khote Street, on Saturday morning, when his head violently struck against a central pole and he dropped dead on the road. On Saturday afternoon Shaikh Nabi Bux (50), a Mahomedan, was getting out of a tram car in motion near Watson's Hotel, with his face towards the rear of the car, when he fell and his right arm was crushed under one of the wheels of the car. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

RAID ON A COINER'S DEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Dulabh Govind, Gabru Jessa and Jhala Jessa were charged with counterfeiting the King's coin. It appeared that last Friday Police Jamedar Sabaji arrested Dulabh in a house at Worli Pakadi in connection with a theft. Subsequently while the Police were searching the accused's house they found in it four dies for counterfeiting two-anna and four-anna pieces, a pair of bellows and other implements for counterfeiting coins. Dulabh then made a statement which led to the arrest of the other two accused and to the recovery of five counterfeit two-anna pieces, one eight-anna piece, two partially made dies, etc. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

A COCAIN CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Inspector Kuverji Darasha of the Bombay Abkari Department charged Surtidin Mianji Gulam Hussen and Mahomed Ali Ibrahim, Borahs, the former with selling 20 ozs. of cocain and with being in possession of 100 ozs. of cocain of the aggregate value of Rs 2,760, and the latter with abetment. Mr. Athavale, Pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Olivera, Pleader, for the second accused. The evidence showed that on Friday night twenty ounces of cocaine were sold by the accused to one Maganlal Maneklal at a shop in Frere Road. Shortly afterwards Mr. Koverji Darasha in company with Abkari Inspectors Kees and J. D. Ghandy and Police Inspector Draper raided the shop and on making a search found in it one hundred more ounces of cocain. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. The Magistrate reserved judgment.

TRAGEDY ON THE BUNDER.

Suicide of an Englishman.

A tragic incident occurred at Apollo Bunder on Saturday morning when Mr. S. T. Jenkins, Head Cashier in the firm of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, New Dock contractors, fell out of a window of a room on the third floor of the Apollo Hotel buildings. Mr. Jenkins was dismissed from the Firm and had engaged his passage to proceed Home by next Saturday's mail steamer. The deceased has a wife and two children at Home and after his dismissal he told his assistant Mr. Elliot, who is living in the same Hotel with him, that he could not very well go to his family and tell them that he was dismissed. Since his dismissal he looked much depressed in mind and low spirited On Saturday morning at 8-30 o'clock a native servant of Mr. Elliot saw the deceased go into an empty room which is being done up and which was formerly occupied by the deceased. The servant went down after that and he had hardly reached the second floor when he heard some noise in the street. Coming down he saw Jenkins lying in the street. A large crowd collected and Inspector Jones, who was among the first arrivals, picked him up. Life was extinct. Both his arms were fractured and the right side of the skull was also broken. The spine also appeared to be broken and he was bleeding profusely from ears and nose. Death must have been instantaneous.

The room of the deceased looks in ordinary condition, only one suit hanging on the pegs, the rest of his things were in their proper places. He has left no letter or intimation as to why he committed the deed.

In the afternoon Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased at the Hotel.

Mr. Harold Elliot, Assistant Cashier in the employ of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, deposed that the deceased was formerly Chief Cashier to Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves. He had known the deceased for the last four years. He had shared with him the same room on the third floor of the hotel for about ten months until a fortnight ago, when the room was taken up for repairs. Since then the deceased had been living in another block of the hotel. Witness last saw him alive about a quarter to eight o'clock on Friday evening. He was then a bit depressed. He had been depressed for the past fortnight since his dismissal from the firm. He was to have sailed for England on the 23rd instant. He appeared worried as to what he should do on his arrival in England, and spoke of his wife and children. He was depressed at having to meet them owing to his dismissal. He was of temperate habits. Witness heard in the morning that the deceased had fallen off the balcony. He went and saw him. The deceased was then dead. He said nothing to witness on Friday about suicide. Witness suspected no foul play. The deceased had no enemies.

Some further evidence having been recorded the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide while temporarily insane.

TURKO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Reported Grave Situation.

The tension between Turkey and Persia increases, according to the "Gazette de la Bourse." Private despatches received on May 1, announce that the anxiety is very great.

The same journal adds that the town of Van resembles a military camp. The prisons are full.

Outrages are frequent. Troops are being despatched on the Persian frontier to the most extreme points of the Russian frontier.

This news, however, it is added, must only be accepted under reserve.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the "Lokal Anzeiger" states : "The situation on the Turko-Persian frontier becomes graver and graver. The Armenians are fleeing in great numbers, although they incur the risk of falling into the hands of the Tartars.

"The telegraphic line from Ourmiah has been cut, and it is feared that the 10,000 Persian troops sent by the Government have gone over to the rebels."

ACCORDING to a telegram from Canton dated the 15th April, as the authorities of the interior have constantly reported to the Viceroy that many Japanese monks are trying to preach Buddhism in China, posing as tourists, and interfering with the monks of the various monasteries the Viceroy, having received instruction from the Waiwupu that the preaching of Buddhism by Japanese monks was not mentioned in the Treaty, informed the various authorities in the interior that Japanese can go as tourists, but that if they try to preach Buddhism, they should be stopped and sent out, under due protection from the interior according to Treaty rights.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot ; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY RAPE AND LINSEED.

Final Memorandum of the linseed and rapseed crops in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the season of 1907-08.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the areas under linseed and rapeseed crops in the British territories included in this forecast have represented some 9 and 1·35 per cent. of the total areas under these crops in British India. (Estimates up to 1st May.)

Area.—Linseed.—Acres, British Districts 114,900, Native States 11,600, total 126,500, 24 per cent. below last year, 49 per cent. below decennial average. Rapeseed—Acres, 61,600, 53,500, total 115,100 23 per cent. below last year, 2 per cent. above average.

The large decrease on last year's area is due principally to the deficiency of rain for sowing in the Presidency and to low inundation in Sind. The linseed crop suffered through want of moisture and in places totally failed. In the Deccan the outturn of this oilseed varies from 8 per cent. of the normal in Ahmednagar to 27 per cent. in Khandesh. In the Karnatak, where the season was more favourable, the yield is estimated at 31 per cent. in Bijapur and up to 60 per cent. in Dharwar.

The rapeseed crop at first suffered in Baroda, where it is principally grown, but improved by rain in January. The outturn is estimated at between 82 per cent. in Cutch to 116 per cent. in Mahi Kantha and Palanpur. In Sind the crop suffered from frost in Hyderabad and Karachi and the outturn varies from 33 to 50 per cent. of the normal.

Outturn.—The total outturn comes to—Linseed —Rapeseed.—British Districts, Tons 3,107, tons 6,353 ; Native States tons 142 tons 12,323 ; Total tons 3,249 total ; tons 18,676 52 per cent. below last year, 74 per cent, below the average. 30 per cent. below last year, 3 per cent. over the average.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Final Memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1907-08 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the percentage of irrigated wheat on the total wheat area has averaged—(a) In British India 38·7 per cent., (b) In Bombay Presidency Proper 11·2 per cent., (c) In Sind 88·5 per cent.

During the current year the percentage of irrigated wheat on the whole wheat area is—(a) Bombay Presidency proper 14·2 per cent. (b) Sind 57·6 per cent.

(Estimates up to 1st May.)

Area.—Total area under Wheat—British Districts 1,500,000 acres. Native States 437,000 acres. Total 1,937,000 acres. 17 per cent. below last year's area, 14 per cent, below the decennial average, 30·8 per cent. below the average for 10 years, excluding famine years.

The decrease is due to the deficiency of late rains and a low inundation in Sind.

The following statement compares the area under wheat during the past two seasons

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE RECENT RAILWAY DISASTER.

The "Statesman".—Towards the end of January the Railway Board sent out a circular directing all railway companies to issue an official account of any accident as soon as the facts could be ascertained. It is obvious that in a country like this, where there are hundreds of obscure railway stations out of the reach of the press reporter, particulars of a disaster should be furnished by the railways themselves, for they have every facility for obtaining accurate information, and it is their duty when passengers are killed or injured to allay the anxiety of the public. For a time some railways, if not all, complied scrupulously with the request or order of the Board; but of late the old reserve has reappeared in some instances, and it will have been noticed that in the case of the truly appalling catastrophe which occurred near Dhasna, on Wednesday, the authorities of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have not thought fit so far to publish any statement. It seems to be certain that this collision was one of the most terrible disasters experienced on Indian railways in recent years. But after the lapse of four of five days the number of persons killed and injured is not known, to say nothing of their names and the town or village to which they belonged. According to the "Pioneer" which apparently has not taken the trouble to make any direct inquiry into the accident, the remains of about sixty persons have been recovered and more remain in the wreckage of the train. Thirty out of a party of thirty-five sepoys were killed, and all that was left of an Indian wedding party, consisting of some sixty persons, was about half a dozen survivors anda quantity of melted silver. The figures given in the reports are, however, contradictory, and some of the estimates far exceed those of the "Pioneer." A correspondent of the Delhi "Morning Post" whose narrative was reproduced in Sunday's "Statesman" gives it as the opinion of those who took part in the work of rescuing the unfortunate passengers from the burning wreckage that at least two hundred perished. And he mentions that five carts, each containing about 26 bodies, had taken away their ghastly lads for burial. This figure alone makes the mortality far more serious than the "Pioneer" is willing to allow. No attempt seems to have been made at identification, and probably some scores of families will have no better information regarding missing relatives than that they were on the ill-fated train and were presumably killed. It seems to us that the authorities of the railway concerned scarcely take an adequate view of their responsibilities, and we trust that Mr. Harvey will take an early opportunity of impressing upon them his strong disapproval of a policy of silence pursued at a time when thousands of people are tortured with anxiety to know the facts.

Our objections to the reticence of the railway authorities are not diminished but rather strengthened by the official account which we received at a late hour on Monday night from our Simla correspondent. All the information which Mr. Wynne has been able to give regarding the casualties must have been available on the night of the 6th, and should have been published on the following day. Unhappily it does little to minimise the gravity of what the Railway Board are constrained to call an "appalling accident." It is true that Mr. Wynne conjecture that a hundred persons perished by being burned to death, but he also says that it is impossible to tell how many were killed and injured. Had a determined effort been made immediately after the occurrence of the disaster to compute the extent of the calamity much more might have been known of the important facts which delay has obliteratad. With reference to the cause of the collision it seems clear that the reason was the break down of the electric tablet system, which our Simla corresponent fully explains. Had the system been in working order it should have been impossible for more than one driver to obtain a tablet authorising him to take his train over the single line between Delhi and Moradabad. Two tablets were, however, delivered and the two drivers, both believing the line to be clear, entered upon the same section, with the result that the trains collided when they were going at a high speed. We are not surprised to learn that a committee of experts has been summoned to examine the tablet system. Meanwhile the public will be reassured by the fact that a warning has been addressed to all railways, notifying them of the possibility of a failure of the tablet machinery and urging the need of special care in its use.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

The "Englishman".—Our evening contemporary urges the prosecution of the "Asian" for the language in which a recent article was couched. Such a suggestion emanating from such a source would not require attention were it not that it is typical of the confused thought and logical fallacy inherent in much emanating from the same quarter. It is impossible for us to associate ourselves with the suggestion that Europeans should go armed and should unhesitatingly use their weapons, but the reason for our inability must be made clear, and the explanation of our own position will incidentally reveal where our evening contemporary has gone astray. It is agreed by all that the prime duty of a civilised government is to preserve order and ensure the peace and safety of all respectable citizens in the pursuit of their lawful avocations. There is an implied contract between the Government and the people, the latter giving up all right of private defence and the former undertaking that such abnegation shall not be detrimental to the public welfare. The bond must be religiously observed on both sides. Now at the present juncture there is room for some doubt as to whether Government has religiously observed its part of the contract. As the facts appear to the public they certainly indicate that there has been too much leniency towards those who have made it their business to undermine the foundations of law and order, a leniency which has resulted in the murders and attempted murders which have lately shocked us all. No one should therefore be surprised if a section and a growing section of the British community feels that one side of the implied contract not having been properly kept the renunciation of the right of private defence is no longer called for and men are entitled themselves to provide that protection which Government has failed to afford them. We dissociate ourselves emphatically from that view for the simple reason that we consider it to be mistaken. We hold, and shall hold till events falsify our view, that Government has by a mere error of judgment imagined that the cowards and mental degenerates who compose the party of violence would be touched by leniency, and would forego their seditious projects and their violence of speech and action. This has not been the case, and we are convinced that Government will now act with promptitude and effect, and will now fulfil to the utmost its share of the contract in ensuring the safety of all who entrust their lives to its keeping. We have not so far lost faith in the men of our own race who have accepted the awful responsibility of governing this Indian Empire as to suppose that they will allow any pseudo-philanthropy or quasi-political sentiment to interfere with their plain duty. We consider it incumbent upon everyone to cling to this confidence as long as it is humanly possible, and not to allow destestation of crime to render us unjust to authority.

This is however distinctly a matter upon which each must exercise his own judgment. The writer in the "Asian" having exercised his judgment comes to the conclusion that, judging by the threats still uttered, Mr. Kingsford's life is not even now safe, and he advises him to take the precaution of going armed and of letting it be widly known that he will use his weapon on the person of any unauthorised intruder.

Now what does the "Jugantar" do? It urges action, not against midnight prowlers and would be assassins, but against law, against order, against rule against the whole British race whom it affects to consider the most worthless of peoples. If the advice of the "Asian" were acted on, one of the most eminent of our magistrates would take steps to protect himself against the repetition of an outrage which only missed himself at toe cost of the lives of two innocent women. If the advice of the "Jugantar" were acted on civil government of this country would become impossible and the only alternative to anarchy would be the proclamation of martial law. Yet our contemporary professes itself unable to distinguish between the papers and preclaims them equally guilty. Indeed from the phrase used: "It is questionable whether rabid rubbish of this description doesn't do more harm in an English or semi-English paper than in the vernacular," it would appear that the "Empire" considers the "Asian" the more deserving of punishment! This is a time when friends and foes are to be sharply distinguished, and we imagine there will be no difficulty in determining the category to which belong those who prefer the "Jugantar" to the "Asian." We think that from one poiat of view the "Asian's" article is regrettable, but it is perhaps as well to know what effect the campaign of lies, vilification, and outrage is likely to produce on the British resident in India.

PLAGUE RESEARCH.

The "Pioneer":—Etiology and epidemiology are words which do not attract at sight, but those who wish to pursue their acquaintance could not do so under most interesting conditions than in the summary of the work of the Plague Commission now issued under the authority of the Sanitary Commissioner. Radiating from its headquarters at the Plague Research laboratory of Parel, the Commission accomplished between April 1905 and May 1907 a work of observation and experimental investigation of the greatest value. Rats were examined alive and dead, and the laborious task was undertaken of ascertaining and according the precies locality where each trap was set, whether in street, house, ground-floor, firstfloor, godown, stable or gully, in various villages round Bombay and in the Punjab. A record was also kept of the rats themseves, stating their weight, species and sex. The observations made on the rat population of Bombay and of the villages of Dhund and Casel are of the highest, interest and owing to the thoroughness of the methods employed, the Commission found no difficulty in diagnosing plague from other diseases prevalent among rats. A study of carefully prepared section maps has led to the conclusion that Mus decumanes is chiefly responsible for the diffusion of the infection in urban centres, as might be expected in consideration of the outdoor life and wandering habits of this species. The curves of rat-plague and human plague have been found to exhibit a very close correspondence. and the variations of the curve of human plague have generally been found to follow those of the rate plague curve at an interval of about a week. By the experiments in the laboratory and in godowns or cabins the various methods of the transmission of the infection from rat to rat and from man to man have been carefully noted. In the various centres of its investigation, the Commission also undertook a flea census of all the live rats taken, and we may well believe that brevity of time alone prevented them from assessing in like manner the parasites of the fleas. Although the Commission modestly describes its work as "a cope stone to careful and tedious investigations already carried out in India," it cannot be doubted that it has accomplished much original building destined to endure for the lasting benefit of the community.

SIND FORESTS.

The "Sind Gazette".—The annual report on the working of the Forests of the Bombay Presidency and Sind for 1906-07 is extremely interesting compilation, but a weariness to the fresh to pursusue on account of the unsystematic arrangement of its pages. The value and interest of Blue Books would be considerably enhanced if they were properly edited and we wonder that it has never occurred to Government to employ a professional journalist for this purpose. In the case of Bombay reports there is rarely any attempt made to collate the experience of the Presidency as a whole or to summarise results. In the portion of the report dealing with Sind the Commissioner writes, Mr. G. P. Millett, the Deputy Conservator:—"His transfer from Sind, just as he had acquired some detailed knowledge of the local conditions will be a most serious misfortune to the province. The fact that such an officer is compelled in order to succeed to the promotion due to him, to leave the Sind Circle just at a time when he can least be spared from it, is among the most serious drawbacks to the existing system which it is sought to remedy." We learn from Mr. Millett's report that owing to erosions, etc., the existing maps of all riverain forests are very inaccurate, some forests shown on the maps having entirely disappeared. No forest survey is now being carried on in Sind, and though a fresh one is certainly required it whould doubtless soon become inaccurate in its turn, unless carefully revised yearly or at longer intervals. The work of the Forest Contour Survey division was continued in the Naushahro, Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions with the object of ascertaining the levels of the different forests in comparison with that of the river and so concerting measures for effective irrigation. Irrigation work in connection with previous recommendations after contouring have been carried out in many forests with decidedly beneficial results. The high inundation of the year was favourable for the promotion of artificial reproduction which was carried out in newly exploited coupes and in bare areas which could not be let out for cultivation combined with the sowing of forest seeds. In some exploited coupes, however, the flood water remained so long that no sowings could be made. The method of re-stocking bare areas of front land by leasing the land for cultivation for a term of years on condition of showing forest seeds, gives excellent results in Sind. The cold weather season was extremely mild and the damage from frost was practically nil in all forests. Owing to the abnormal inundation of the river the tali (sisso) plantation in the Andaldal forest of Sukkur was submerged for a long period and silted up under heavy deposits and has now been abandoned. In the Hyderabad division there is enormous accumulation of dead trees—the result of cutting off the water from the forests in past years and of the cyclone of 1903. The dead trees are to be worked off by lots of compartments, and five years will probably be required to complete the work.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Coswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Rain has fallen locally in Burma; the pressure has risen and the rainfall there is likely to diminish; over the rest of the country the weather has been dry; temperature is normal.

Burma.—Rain has fallen locally, the principal amounts being—Mergui and Tavoy two inches, Molmein three inches, Thayemyo one and half inches, Minbu and Yamethin one inch; clouds have decreased from light to moderate in amounts; moisture in the air is equal to the average; temperature has fallen at most stations.

North-East India and Orissa.—Shillong had three-quarters of an inch of rain; skies are almost clear; humidity continues below the average at most stations; temperature is nearly normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are free from clouds; air is drier than usual in the East United Provinces and contains the average quantity of moisture elsewhere; temperature has risen, but is still in defect at a few stations in North-West India; skies are clear; humidity is normal or in defect, except in parts of Rajputana; temperature is approximately normal.

Peninsula.—Kodaikanal reports half an inch of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded; moisture in the air is below the average in parts of the Deccan and nearly equal to the average in the rest of the Peninsula; temperature is normal.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in Burma, North-East India and South India.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

In South Burma, light and nearly general rain has fallen, and in South India a few falls occurred. Weather has been dry in North East India, but the trough low pressure is further north and west than usual and is now likely to be a reappearance of rain. The usual heat depression in North-West India is again moving towards the Punjab hills and has already caused light rain in a number of stations in the extreme north.

Burma—nearly general butlight rain has fallen. in South Burma, the largest amount being half an inch in Diamond Island. Cloud has again decreased: skies are now only lightly clouded.

North-East India, including Orissa.—Shillong had half an inch of rain; cloud increased slightly in Deltaic Bengal, but skies remain clear in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud.

North-West India.—Light rain has fallen in extreme, north and Gilgit records half an inch; skies are clear, except in area of rain-falls where they have become lightly to moderately overcast.

Peninsula.—A few light falls of rain occurred in South India. Salem reports one inch and Oota camund half. Cloud extended north wards, and skus are now lightly to invderateiy clouded over nearly the whole division.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in South India, and a few falls in Burma and North East India. Thunder storm are probable in Kashmir along the West Himalayas.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 16th May 1908 was 28·883 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (13th)	83·6	71·1	...	6·21
Jask	91·8	77·3	...	0·29
Muskat (13th)	98·8	86·1	...	1·06
Multan	109·3	84·0	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	98·9	69·1	...	10·59
Lahore	104·9	75·2	...	2·64
Sirsa	105·3	81·1	...	1·52
Ambala	99·0	75·0	...	3·57
Delhi	104·2	84·7	...	2·67
Agra	102·5	80·5	...	1·82
Mainpuri	99·3	78·3	...	?
Jhansi	105·3	87·1	...	1·95
Cawnpore	102·9	75·5	...	1·39
Allahabad	104·1	78·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	110·6	83·3	...	1·77
Karachi	92·4	79·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	102·4	83·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	105·2	77·1	...	1·38
Kotah	107·5	88·6	...	0·61
Bhuj	97·1	77·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·8	80·2	...	0·11
Veraval	85·7	78·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	103·4	77·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	103·1	78·0	...	0·09
Surat	95·6	76·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	102·6	79·7	...	0·10
Deesa	101·8	75·9	...	0·31
Neemuch	101·0	80·7	...	0·37
Indore	100·6	78·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	103·0	77·3	...	1·96
Saugor	101·6	79·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	106·1	80·9	...	1·37
Khandwa	104·2	82·1	...	1·44
Akola	105·2	80·6	...	1·02
Amraoti	105·8	79·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	105·6	84·6	...	2·14
Chanda	108·0	79·0	...	1·65
Raipur	104·7	73·4	...	3·06
Bombay	91·2	80·6	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·3	77·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	88·0	79·7	...	0·20
Karwar	88·8	80·5	...	3·16
Malegaon	102·8	74·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	100·4	70·0	...	0·28
Poona	97·0	69·8	...	0·31
Sholapur	103·3	77·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	101·2	73·7	...	1·08
Belgaum	95·8	66·6	...	2·08
Aurangabad	100·7	73·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	80·2	...	2·22
Hyderabad	104·3	79·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	88·7	80·4	...	2·17
Calicut	88·3	78·1	...	14·29
Cochin	87·7	78·3	...	29·26
Colombo	89·0	80·0	...	48·76
Masulipatam	101·3	80·1	...	6·67
Bellary	103·0	81·3	...	2·97
Cuddapah	107·2	88·6	...	6·00
Madras	107·0	81·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	91·3	68·3	...	10·60
Coimbatore	95·9	73·3	...	11·66
Trichinopoly	102·6	79·3	...	17·73
Negapatam	100·9	81·0	...	33·79

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH MAY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is moderately clouded at Sirsa and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is equal to normal at Delhi, slightly in excess at Sirsa and generally in defect elsewhere. Winds are easterly at Multan, southerly at Lahore and south-westerly or westerly at Sirsa. Ambala reports calm. Day temperature was about normal at Delhi and Lahore, 2° to 3° hotter at Multan and Rawalpindi and 2° to 6° cooler at Sirsa and Ambala, during night weather was 3° cooler at Ambala and 2° to 6° warmer at Multan, Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear and the moisture in the air has been normal at Agra and generally in defect at the remaining stations. Calms and south-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail generally. Weather during the day time was 3° to 7° cooler than usual. Last night's minimum was 5° cooler at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while the air is slightly dryer at Karachi and more or less damp in Rajputana and at Jacobabad. Winds are westerly or north-westerly generally. Night temperature was 3° to 4° hotter than usual at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kahiawar and Central India West.—The sky is moderately clouded at Dwarka and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The amount of moisture in the air varies but slightly from normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly generally. Day temperature was 1° to 5° cooler than usual in all these districts.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are altogether free from cloud while humidity is either slightly in excess or defect of normal at reporting station. Winds vary from south-westerly to north-westerly generally. Day temperature was 2° to 4° in defect of normal. Last night's minimum was 9° cooler than usual at Raipur.

The Konkan.—The sky is cloudless at Ratnagir and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is approximately normal. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction generally. Both day and night temperatures differed but slightly from normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost free from cloud while the amount of the moisture in the air is slightly above normal at Poona and Sholapur and below normal elsewhere. The direction of air movement is south-westerly to north-westerly generally. Maximum and minimum temperature were about normal.

General Remarks.—Weather conditions along the West Coast remain much the same as yesterday but the wind has shifted to the south-west at Colombo and has became variable on the Malabar Coast where the weather appears to be becoming slightly favourable for local rain.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay dated 13th May, was sent to the Government of India:—

Slight rain during week in parts Hyderabad, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing rabi crops generally in good condition. Threshing of rabi crops in progress in parts Sind, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar and Palanpur. Cotton picking progressing in parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Kathiawar and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, Nasik, Mahi Kantha and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Cutch and Kathiawar. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 37 to 47 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 60 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 46 per cent., in Karnatak 35 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 2nd instant: Works—Panch Mahals 2,226, West Khandesh 194; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 656, West Khandesh 1,577, Nasik 753, Ahmednagar 3,005, Poona 150, Sholapur 1,755.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	4	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	3	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total	14	15	105

Total plague deaths to date..143,391
This date last year 21 16 84

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 16th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	39	42	4
B	191	124	24
C	58	88	19
D	84	37	5
E	116	131	10
F & G	35	1	0
Total to date...	523	423	62
Total rats killed.....			946

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAPHS.

The following is the List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office:—From Nasirabad Raj to Roopchand Totar, from Mangalore City to Shirali Rakdivallas Chowl, from Ajoain O. R. to Badri Dhobi Naichal near Rambayinch, from Patnakali to Mr. J. C. Jack, dassenger, P. and O. S. steamer Caledonia left Bombay. From Karachi Kharadur to Memon Kasamaliana, Abdulrahaman Street, from Kalloi to Mockinnon care of Coupor. From Matheran to Bale S. S. Malta Princess Dock, from Kottah to Desouza Porvorcaris Club, from Parantij to Kasavlal Jivanlal third Bholwada care of Gangadas Vrajbhukhandas Mala, from Hathras to Mithoral Bankelal Co., from Jaintipur to Gokalsigh Mistry, Chachawalia Company, from M. S. Perambur to Abbashoosair Oomark, Hoodan Moosa Farkhona. Hajidroji Jamalbhai Pydhonie, from Ajmir to Dadridas Harmukdas, from Shikarpore (Sind) Tejbhoidas Pittamdas, from Anvers to Sevi.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CUT-AWAY COAT.

The little cut-away coat, with its two postillion tails depending half-way to the hem of the skirt, is about to be faced with serious rivalry. The candidate for sartorial honours is the small jacket fashioned in every way like its postillion rival, but with only one "tail" which can hardly be designated as such, the fronts being cut-away sharply on either side so as to form a deep square tab or castellation at the back, made without seams and flanked at the edges with enormous gilt buttons of the most exaggerated dimensions like miniature suns. For summer wear little coats fashioned in this manner are being carried out in cretonne to accompany the Shantung skirts, the buttons being designed of cretonne to match, rimmed with black taffetas, while a little narrow collar and cuffs of black taffetas or velvet give a touch of sobriety to the roses, hollyhocks, and gillyflowers which climb all over the coat in luxurious profusion. Beads still represent the basis of some of La Mode's favourite fancies in headgear, and even the fact that they are finding their way into far less exclusive circles than the Rue de la Paix has no power to daunt the enthusiasm of the Paris milliner as regards these baubles. Not a few of these are as large as pigeons' eggs, and are sown, like giant seeds, all round the brim of the hat in two rows, designed to take the place of the deep hem of velvet or satin, the rows being repeated again round the crown, one above the other, with a huge rose or cluster of garden blooms to hide the join on one side, and a bunch of waving grasses springing from the centre of the knot of flowers. A good deal of speculation has been rife as to the true secret of the short Empire bodice, and the "little dressmaker" who finds herself hopelessly worsted in her efforts to battle with the intricacies of the Empire gown has been in many cases almost driven to despair by the difficulties of producing the graceful effect in conjunction with a short-waisted bodice. In most instances, however, where success has been assured it is due to the fact that the lining of the corsage is continued below the waist and is fitted smoothly over the figure, the material of the gown only being foreshortened in the fashionable manner.

TOILET NOTES.

Instead of beating up the yolk of an egg with water in order to make a shampoo mixture, a more refreshing preparation may be made by breaking the yolk—separating off the white carefully—into a bowl, and then adding rosewater. This should be beaten in a little at a time until the shampoo is light and frothy, in which condition it may be poured over the hair, which should previously be rinsed in hot water. Cocoa-butter and oil of almonds are excellent for the hands in spring when the danger of chapping is over, but the skin with difficulty regains its normal smoothness. The ingredients—two ounces of each—should be stirred together in a bowl standing in a saucepan of boiling water over the fire, and when well amalgamated a couple of drachms each of oxide of zinc and borax should be added. To scent the cream delicately, any sweet perfumed oil should be added, or a very little rose water may be substituted, to which a drop or two of otto of roses has been added.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

Jubilee of the Society for India.

On May 20th, 1858, was founded in London a Society, which has exercised a quiet but widespread and powerful influence in India. The Christian Literature Society for India, originally known as The Christian Vernacular Education Society, was established immediately after the great Mutiny by men and women who knew India and were anxious to save her from another such calamity. They believed that the uprising was largely the result of ignorance, and as Christian men and women they felt it was England's duty to dispel that ignorance, if possible. They accordingly founded this Society, with the object of providing training schools in the vernacular for teachers, elementary schools for the toiling millions, and a pure literature for the pupils.

Lord Shaftesbury, the great philanthropist, was the first president; and men like Lord Northbrook and Lord Reay have carried on the work he began so well. For many years training institutions were maintained at Amritsar in the Punjab, Ahmednagar in the Bombay Presidency, and Dindigul in the Madras Presidency. As Missionary societies gradually undertook the work of missions, this Society gave up its educational work and devoted its resources to the production of books and tracts for the people, and this led to the change of name.

The Society has issued in twenty different languages in India some 4,000 publications, of which over 37 million copies have been printed. These publications cover a wide field, for the society strives to provide literature for every part of man's nature. There are books and pamphlets dealing with the care of the body and common diseases in India; publications that enable one to take an intelligent interest in nature and the world generally; while provision is made to stimulate the mental power and to develop the moral and spiritual nature. A glance at the catalogue of publications issued by the Society shows how wide and varied a field is covered by its operations.

The Society is holding its jubilee, and proposes to raise a lakh and a half of rupees to develop its work. At the present crisis, when all kinds of misleading publications are issued, it is essential that the work of societies which aim at providing wholesome and reliable information should be encouraged and strengthened. We trust, therefore, that the appeal made will be successful. The headquarters of the Society in India are in Madras, and the Secretary, whose address is P. O. Box 3, Madras, will, we doubt not, gladly receive and acknowledge contributions for this laudable purpose.

THE body of Japanese, which was recently recovered from the Seine, has been identified as that of Major Giro, a staff officer of the Japanese Army, who had been sent to Paris by his Government to make a number of purchases, being entrusted for that purpose with a considerable sum of money. The Major apparently had a passion for cards. He became a member of a club on the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and having gambled away a large portion of the money with which he was entrusted, he committed suicide.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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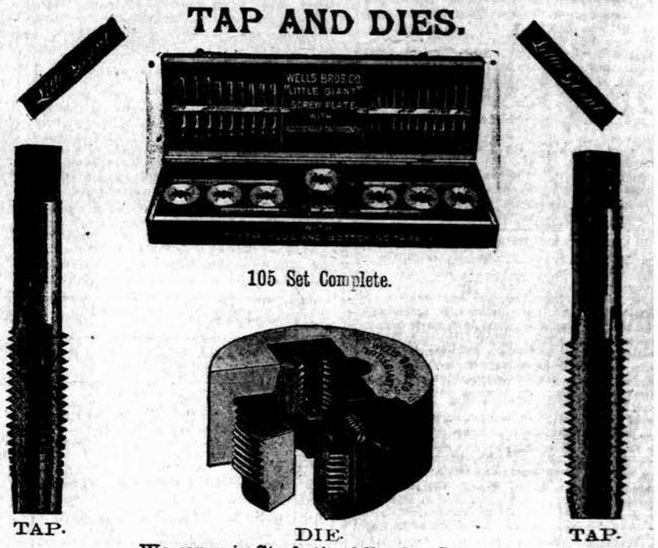

105 Set Complete.

We carry in Stock the following Sets:—

Set No.	1	Cutting	¼	inches to	½	inches by	1/16ths. With one tap.
Set ,,	2	,,	¼	,, ,,	¾	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	5	,,	¼	,, ,,	¾	,, ,,	1/16ths. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	9	,,	¼	,, ,,	1	,, ,,	1/16ths. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	105	,,	¼	,, ,,	¾	,, ,,	1/16ths. ,, three taps.
Set ,,	107	,,	¼	,, ,,	1	,, ,,	1/16ths. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	150	,,	¼	,, ,,	1¼	,, ,,	1/16ths. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,, DD 5		,,	⅛	,, ,,	¼	,,	1/32ds. ,, one tap.
Set ,, DD 6		,,	⅛	,, ,,	9/32	,, ,,	1/32nds. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,, DD 7	,,	7/64	,,	,,	¼	,, ,,	1/64ths. ,, ,, ,,
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Spare taps in Sets of three from 3/16 inches to 1½ inches.

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Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Coconada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament Finals.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL GAME.

WIN FOR A PARSI-HINDU TEAM.

THE Aga 'Khan Hockey Tournament, the premier hockey fixture in Western India, was concluded on Saturday afternoon and, for the first time since its institution in 1896 by that princely sportsman His Highness Sir Sultan Muhamed Shah, the Aga Khan, was won by a Parsee-Hindu combination. The "Medicals" whom they met and defeated were the popular fancies and it came as something more than a surprise that they should have lost the day, —even with luck running a bit against them. The losers were certainly pressing so hard during the latter periods of the game that the sound of the whistle must have been sweet music to the winners and to their enthusiastic supporters, of whom there was a big muster, whose natural delight at the success was limited by no bounds that were visible to the unaided eye. In spite of the element of luck and, perhaps, of a shade of advantage in the refereeing wherein one in particular of the otherwise very capable gentlemen in charge of the whistles undoubtedly favoured them in his anxiety to avoid doing the reverse, the Pioneers are well deserving of their success. They were always cool and collected, however fast the pace or determined the onslaught made by themselves and being made against them. They were always on the ball, and keen as they were to utilize every opportunity, their nerve never failed them. Slight boys though most of them be, there was no funking and the clean hard-hitting when occasion demanded it, showed that the eyes and wrists were well-trained and worked in unsion. After their defeat of the Jhansi Railway Institute anything should have been expected of them.

As to the Medical boys, in their hour of defeat it would not he sportsmanlike to say that they lacked in this quality or that. Unlike their adversaries they had a lot of trouble to come to the finals and, if only for their pluck and doggedness, they deserved to win. But fate willed it otherwise and the team whose name as the would-be Cup-holders was in every one's mouth, had to finish as runners-up. It was bitter luck but the boys took it like the sportsmen they are, though bitter disappointment was written plainly on their faces as they appeared after the game to receive the medals as the second best eleven. They cleared and centered well with good combination and with any other defence but the one they faced last Saturday, the Medicals were sure to score. They fought out every inch of ground and during the second half they had decidedly the better of the exchanges. Perhaps too much of concentration in one place was somewhat of a defect in their play, although it is a common one with most hockey teams, and the two goals they were scored against were as much due to that shortcoming as to the wide-awakeness of the opposing eleven.

It was a treat to see the crowd that packed the lines to see the final and, compared with this, the interest shewn in the various ties ought to be considered scanty. Even so, however, the funds should easily admit of a band to add good cheer to the proceedings. There is always one playing on the other side of the road in the Gymkhana enclosure, and as this fixture is under the patronage of the Bombay Gymkhana, the authorities could have very easily arranged to have it on the hockey ground.

Tenty-five teams had entered the list this year for the Tournament, being a record number of entries. Of these, one team the King's Regiment scratched at the very last moment, though not without disappointing the management and the public. Another club, the Hornet Athletic Club from Calcutta, treated the management and the public very shamefully. Except entering themselves, they neither came to Bmbay, nor scratched, nor even sent a reply to the Honrary Secretary's repeated telegrams and letters. Conduct such as this was not to be expected from a club which is supposed to include players who have played in the Tournament in the past. With this experience before them, the Tournament authorities would do well to demand some sort of a safeguard on the various entrants, if not from all, at least from the outside ones, for their prompt appearance on the days fixed upon, than disappoint a whole city. Except for this jarring element, the Tournament in every respect has been a great success. The greatest cordiality reigned between the contending teams and the management, and there was no note of discord in any quarter. All sorts of hockey play we witnessed in the various rounds, but without any fear of contradiction it may safely be said that there were more good displays than bad and that hocky as a game is becoming daily more popular and at the standard of play is very much on the improvement. For his efforts to bring about this success, Mr. J. D. Williams, the Honorary Secretary, deserves to be congratulated.

Saturday final was an excellent game in all respects. It was the fastest we had in the Tournament. Perhaps in science it was inferior to the exhibition of the Jhansi Railway Institute when they beat the XIV Hussars, or to that of the Medicals when they defeated the Somerset Light Infantry; nevertheless, it had all the attributes of a great game which the meeting of two crack teams only could ovide. We witnessed some very fast runs, skilful dodging and tackling and, as for the defence, particularly of the Pioneers, no words could adequately escribe it—it was simply grand and was admired by all. Defects they had, and erratic shooting at failure to clear at good openings were the chief of them. During the first half the play was very even in the fastness of the Pioneer forwards was reward with a goal. In the second period the Medicos soon equalized and kept pressing their adversaries but again the intrepid forwards of the Pioneers feed an opening and following it up with great dash ored the winning goal, and all attempts of the Medals to get on level terms were fruitless. The game thus resulted in a one-goal victory for the Pioneer Hockey Club.

Follow are details of the game:—

The Medals who were defending the Cross goal at once to possession of the ball from the bully-off and Hson had a good run but failed to follow it up past the 25-line. Pioneers were now on the ball and anpat's rush was stopped by Cowper. Ball was imediately taken to the other side and Hanson a Osborne were clearing splendidly but Palwanker relieved. Again attacking from a bully on the Pneer 25-line, the Medical forwards had a very good opening but their hits not having strength them, Karanja very easily hit out. Then Ganpat w having a run but was checked; play in mid-fi for a while and fouls were shortly given against bh. Medicals now assailed their adversaries' fa and George's shot went wide of the posts, hen the Pioneer right-wing headed by J. Driver by fine tackling tried to return the attack, but the ll was shot back by Osborne. Shivram, however, making it up put in a splendid run, and the Medal backs in tackling him incurred a penalty, and a B near the goal-mouth was awarded. The Pioneer forwards were a little slack to secure the openings provided and Gimi sent the ball back to mid-field; thence the Medical forwards rushed for the enemy's flags but Karanja relieved two successive attacks. Play was in mid-field for a while, and both sides were fouled continually; then Shivram had another of his brilliant runs and Gimi tackling him again incurred a penalty but the Pioneers, being a bit slow, could not take advantage of the chances opened before them. Hanson had a run to the opposite end with the ball but was sent back. The venue of play was on the other end now and a good though difficult opening for the Pioneers was saved by Gimi. Securing a corner, Chowksey cleared but Ganpat's shot was wide. Bell, the Medical left forward now securing the ball worked it to the other side but Palwanker relieved and the latter following up the ball, the Pioneer forwards missed to utilize a good opening through failure to clear at a critical moment. Play up and down on both sides called up for fouls again; a determined attack was now made on Pioneer posts, which elicited a splendid defence from the backs. Shortly, however, returning the ball to mid-field, from a free hit Shivram, dodging past the opposing halves and backs, with an open goal before him and making no mistake shot the ball straight into the nets to score amidst applause. Contested play followed, Medicals pressing very strongly and twice Palwanker and the custodian were called upon to relieve dangerous positions. At call of half time, a scrimmage was going on near the Pioneer goals. Score:—

Pioneer Hockey Club... ..... 1 goal
Grant Medical College ..... nil.

On change of sides the Pioneers, expecting strong assaults, had strengthened their back-line with an extra centre-back. The play was for a while after re-opening confined to mid-field and fouls were given against both the combatants. The Medicals assumed now the aggressive and Palwanker shot out a dangerous hit. From a free hit against the Medicals, Ganpat put in a beauty of a run for the enemy's flags and centered to Chowksey but the latter, with a clear goal before him, failed to clear. Retaliating, the Medicals strongly assailed the Pioneer flags now, and two successive shots by Hanson and Honey were saved by Canteenwalla but a third one by George found a resting place in the nets amidst tremendous cheers.

Play for a few seconds was near the same flags, then Ganpat had a fine run but was tackled by Cuzen; Mehta, however, taking up the ball, in a fine pass centered it to Ganpat and he to Chowksey but the latter's shot was wide. A dangerous rush by Cowper, having been saved by Palwanker, the Medicals pressed again and Canteenwalla shot back a dangerous volley. Excitement now ran very high and play was very fast. An invasion by the Pioneers having been saved by Mungavin, the Medicals at once rushed for their adversaries' territory and Hanson made for the flags and as he was centering to Sinclair, Divecha cleared. Fast runs up and down, during which Medicals were mostly attacking, and Mungavin and Palwanker clearing very skilfully. Shortly a shot at the Pioneer flags was relieved by their custodian, and a short corner being then awarded, Cowper failed to clear. Taking up the ball the Pioneers pressed strongly, and a hot scrimmage ensued near the Medical flags, D. Driver, Shivram and Ganpat playing very skilfully and shortly D. Driver shot goal—which also happened to be the winning goal—amidst deafening cheers. Very exciting and fast play now ensued and Ganpat and Hanson were playing for all their worth; the defence of both sides, particularly of the Pioneers, was simply magnificent and they were up to any emergency. Towards the close, Medicals attacked and attacked but no chance was given them to equalize. Just as the whistle was piping full-time, the Medicals had returned Ganpat's attack and the ball was in mid-field.

Score:—

Pioneer Hockey Club ..... 2 goals.
Grant Medical College ..... 1 goal

TEAMS.

Pioneer Hockey Club:—
Goal—Canteenwalla (Capt.)
Backs—Karanja, Palwanker.
Half-backs—Divecha, Motisha, Mehta.
Forwards—Chowksey, Ganpat, D. Driver, Shivram, J. Driver.

Grant Medical College:—
Goal—Emile.
Backs—Gimi, Mungavin.
Half-backs—Osborne, Cuzen, Cowper.
Forwards—Bell, George, Hanson, Honey (Capt.) Sinclair.

Referees: Messrs. Wayman and Ward.

At the conclusion of the game, General Greenfield on behalf of the Committee, in a short but happy speech, congratulated the two teams on their splendid display of hockey. He said that hockey was a recently introduced game in Bombay, but the large number of entries to the Tournament, their good and scientific play and the large crowds that turned out evening after evening to witness the matches, testified to the popularity of hockey with all classes in Bombay. The General had a special word of thanks to the referees, particularly Messrs. Wayman and Ward, whose conduct in their difficult duties, he said, has won them the admiration of all by their alertness and quickness to award penalties and, what is more, by having none of their decisions questioned. He also made a special reference to the excellent sporting spirit that marked the play of the various teams, whose games were always conducted in friendly rivalry.

As to the two teams that figured in the final, the General added that the Medical boys had to do a lot of hard work to find their place into the present stage; the Pioneers were more lucky but the fact that they beat the cup-holders in the semi-finals, entitled them not only to play in Saturday's great contest, but to try issues with any combination. Both the teams, he said, played a very clever game and the Pioneers won on their merits.

After thanking the management, the General asked Mrs. Greenfield to make the presentation. The cup having been presented, silver medals were also given to the individual members of the teams, both winners and runners-up, and amongst the players, Ganpat, Shivram and Palwanker for the Pioneers, and Honey, Hanson, Mungavin and Gimi for the Medicals received tremendous ovations as they went up to receive the medals at the hands of Mrs. Greenfield. The proceedings closed with the usual cheers for Mrs. Greenfield, General Greenfield, the winners, and the runners-up.

PAST WINNERS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

1896—Bombay Gymkhana.
1897—Durham Light Infantry.
1898—Poona Volunteers
1899—Poona Volunteers
1900—Royal Scots.
1901—Cath. H. S. Old Boys.
1902—King's Shropshrise Light Inf.
1903—Cath H. S. Old Boys.
1904—Middlesex Regiment.
1905—Cath H. S. Old Boys.
1906—Grant Medical College.
1907—Jhansi Railway Institute.

Results of the rounds:—

YACHT CLUB RACES.

There was a goodly muster on Saturday afternoon for the first of the afterseason sweepstakes, thirteen boats crossing the line to a good start. A class was conspicuous by its absence, all of them being already laid up or in process of dismantling but B and C classes were out in force and D also was represented.

Lapwing went away with a nice lead but Trixie soon reached through her lee and Pixie did the same. At the Troopship mark, however, the little boat had the best of the turn and was second round. The crowd following up had an exciting time going round, the small boats having to look lively to avoid being crowded out by the bigger. Erin set her balloon jib after rounding and went away after the leaders at the rate of knots racing through Pixie's weather and drawing up on Trixie, Peewit got past Lapwing and Maud and Tomtit drew up.

Some skilful navigation was to be seen in the eddies under Middle Ground and Meg and Invicta chose that some particularly unsuitable locale for a lively luffing match. Lapwing nearly came to grief at Middle Ground buoy, her skipper slipping of his seat and only managing to pull off the buoy by the most frantic struggles. It was a dead beat in and most took to short tacking. Eirn and Trixie stood down on the starboard tack followed by Lapwing, Tomtit, and Maud, while Pixie and Peewit held over towards the Dockyard. Tomtit passed Maud to be passed in her turn and Maud drew close to Lapwing. Trixie kept ahead of Erin but both were cut out at the buoy by Pixie, the latter being first round. Maud made Lapwing bear away close to the buoy but the latter just managed to squeeze round to leeward. Curlew was close up with Coralie not far behind. Jean was having a great fight with Swin and Invicta, but the latter put herself badly behind by standing nearly down to the Dolphin.

It was nearly a dead run to North Karanja for most of the way and the three leaders kept close together, while Peewit got past the smaller boats and drew to the leaders. Trixie was ahead when the buoy was reached with Erin close on her heels. Pixie started to round the buoy the wrong way but just discovered her error in time. Tomtit was first of the small boats, Lapwing having been passed by Maud catching her again and being round next to Tomtit. It was a dead beat home with a nice, though shifty, breeze and the Pixie lot began to go away from the rest. Peewit at once began her famous looping the loop performance which she kept up at intervals till the home mark. Maud passed Lapwing very quickly after rounding, and both, she and Tomit, worked away from the rest of the smaller boats. Curlew was going very well and clossed up on Lapwing while Meg was going badly and was being beaten by Coralie. Jean shook off Swin and Invicta after close hauling but was not going up to form. The B Class boats continued to gain till they got among the steamers, Trikie and Erin holding on inshore while the other two tacked among the outer lines. Tomit, Maud, and Curlew made a better course and pulled up a long way. Lapwing went on an experimental trip, Cross Island way looking for a fluke which she got in the end but a long way too late. At the time she was miles behind Tomtit and Maud but with sheets well off and a stiff beam wind she came tearing down and fell into lane again much where she had been before she went off on her own. Meg was working in peacefully among the steamers when she seemed to get tired and lay down for a rest. Her skipper and tindal were hardly prepared for this and promptly found themselves in the water much to their surprise and the gratification of Coralie's crew. There was also a highly interested audience on the steamers round, the crews of which evidently thought it was a usual manoeuvre in yacht racing and made no attempt to offer assistance. Meg's crew did not bother themselves much about such a trifle as an upset and getting down their sails, cheerfully danced on the centre board till the boat came right side up when they baled her out and started off again to finish the course which they did, smiling, and nearly dry.

Trixie was first round the home mark and bore away for Middle Ground with the faithful Erin close behind. It was a gybe round and Trixie's mainsheet hand seized the opportunity for a nap which he finished overboard. With the British Army, however, thought and action are the same thing and on the way over he thoughtfully took a rope with him and hauled himself on board with considerable smartness as soon as he had cooled himself down sufficiently. Tomtit and Maud had a great bout of cross tacking in to the schooners buoy first one, then the other being a head but Tomtit was first round both being pretty well inside their time on B Class. Round the small course positions were unchanged but Lawping and Curlew pulled up a lot. Swin and Invicta got heavily left on the short tacking in there and were not round the schooners buoy for the second time when the leaders came in to finish.

Curlew sailed consistently well all through and won with a couple of minutes to spare. Maud was next with a few seconds to spare from Trixie, while Tomtit was only eighteen seconds behind the latter.

Altogether the race was a great success and gave all hands a very pleasant afternoon's sailing and if fate is propitious it is possible that we may all enjoy such another next Saturday.

The following races sailed on Saturday:—

B C and D CLASSES SWEEPSTAKE RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M H M	Time of Arrival. S H M S	Corrected Time. S H M S
Erin	Scr	J N Parker & R W Fisher..	3 30	5 34 52	2 4 52
Trixie ...	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 30	5 33 32	2 3 32
Peewit ...	2 48	F V Evans & D Fraser ...	3 30	5 40 ½	2 7 12½
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall	3 30	5 37 42	2 7 42
Lapwing ...	11 54	Capt. R S J Gillespie	R E 3 30	5 46 21	2 4 27
Coralie.....	16 48	Major Mead and Major Anderson	3 30	5 52 10	2 5 12
Maud	11 54	Officers R E	3 30	5 45 8	2 3 14
Tomtit ...	9 48	Dr F M Gibson...	3 30	5 43 38	2 3 50
Meg.....	11 54	Lieut A C Trench	R E 3 30	Not timed.	
Curlew.....	16 0	C A Wordsworth ...	3 30	5 47 12	2 1 17
Jean	18 12	C N Moberley	3 30	5 59 2	2 10 50
Swin	16 0	Sergt Covel	R E 3 30	Not timed.	
Invicta.....	21 42	Sapper Benson, R E...	3 30	do	
Manikin...	1 24	Officers, R A.	3 30	Did not Start.	

Course No. 22 + 14 + 2 = 38 miles.—1st Prize won by Curlew, 2nd Prize won by Maud, 3rd Prize won by Trixie and 4th Prize won by Tomtit.—Wind W. Strength Light.

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

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BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

A dark and dreary day greeted the race-goer on the morning of the Great Metropolitan, and such weather has not been experienced for good thirty years. Fancy, in spring, to have weather which was in every way as acute and as nasty as the worst winter's day. The New Market Craven meeting, which was particularly interesting—as some good three-year-old colts held engagements to run—had to be first postponed and then finally abandoned, owing to stress of weather. This was singularly unfortunate, as the form which would have been exposed would have given some sort of a line as to the capabilities of some of the colts engaged in the classic events. Whether they have wintered well, improved or receded, on the two-year-old form, remains a matter of conjecture and doubt; and all that is said of some of them must be taken on trust. There has been very inconsistent running for the past two weeks; but how can form be worked out correctly with the horses tucked up, shivering jockies half frozen with the cold, and the ground more like a quagmire than a race-course! Thirty-six hours of incessant rain following snow, is certainly not helpful in putting matters straight. The journey to Epsom was unpleasant, and it was only those who were compelled to go on business who ventured to do so. The usual fun and frolic attending the excursion trains were painfully absent, and the public looked depressed and miserable. The weather gave one the fit of the blues, and the failure of the favourites in the Metropolitan further damped the spirits. The Metropolitan, on the whole, was a dismal failure, and very few returned home on good terms with themselves. The feature of the day was the successful riding of Higgs. Out of six mounts, he got home on four occasions, including the Metropolitan winner Father Blind. Higgs is a consummate judge of pace, and knows when to come: he is quite an artist, and wins his races apparently without much effort, never bustling his mount.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN.

A most uninteresting race in every way, and at the same time an unsatisfactory one. A field of fifteen runners turned out for this event, class being poorly represented. With Rousay top weight one could gauge the quality of the mediocre lot. Speculation opened with Glacis in strong demand, and with five to two offered and taken, several large commissions were put on at that price. Madame de Soubine was tendered at six to one, and, the fair daughter of St. Simon having many admirers, soon resulted in her price contracting to eleven to two, at which fairly good business was done. Asticot and Hill Climber were well fancied. A lot of money going on Hill Climber, soon brought him down to seven, while Asticot was always busy at eights. Wisemason was befriended at eights, but, having a weak following, expanded to tens. Father Blind was supported in a small way at twelves and tens. Bar those quoted, fourteens was obtainable on the rest of the field. The start was a good one, and all got off well, with the exception of Glacis, who again was troublesome. Geyser was the first to break the line after the first furlong was traversed, with Indiana, Hill Climber, Beattie, Father Blind, and Devereux at hand, with Glacis still last. Hill Climber improved his position and was in the lead getting out of the straight, with Wisemason, Asticot, Norman Mint, and Father Blind, in close attendance, with Rousay last. A little later Devereux shot up, with Father Blind hanging on his girths, and Wisemason still going well; but Devereux began to show signs of distress and allowed Wisemason to get the better of him. Detection and Madame de Soubine were now running well, and both seemed to put on pace; but Father Blind, who was not pressed up to this, was given his head, and when well in the straight drew clear of the field, and passing Asticot, Madame de Soubine, and Detection, won his second Great Metropolitan in succession by five and a half lengths—Madame de Soubine second and Detection third. The untrue running of Glacis and Hill Climber was as disappointing as it was wretched. I am beginning to think, after the display of Glacis in the Metropolitan, that he is either a horse of moods or a confirmed rogue, the latter for choice. He ran here more like a donkey than a race horse, and appeared to put no heart in his work. To begin with, he was troublesome at the tapes and was the last to get off: at no part of the race did he flatter his backers, but seemed to hang the whole way. His running in the Queen's Prize was vastly different, and not in keeping with his poor show in the Metropolitan.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

In contrast with the Metropolitan, glorious weather prevailed. Everything was cheerful with pleasant surroundings. The damper of yesterday was soon dispelled by the brilliant sunshine, and all things were *coleur de rose*. The journey to Epsom by road could not have been more enjoyable, the previous day's rain having laid the dust; and though many people do not now travel in this way, as in the days of old, the scenes along the route were animated and entertaining. The Epsom Downs were gay and brilliant, and a tremendous crowd had assembled to see one of the biggest Handicaps of the year run. As usual in the important events, the tipsters were in great evidence, holding large audiences and speaking with a volubility which was only equalled by the confidence which accompanied their promises, and one could not help thinking what fine parliamentary candidates they would make! The City was put down as the fourth event on the card, and as there was a lot of time lost over the previous events, the usual parade of the City and Suburban candidates was dispensed with. The only view one did have of the horses was when they had passed the stands, and there were many who had hardly realised that they were on their way to the post. Desmond's Pride struck me as one of the best of the lot: she is, indeed, a very beautiful mare, standing over sixteen hands, showing great power and muscle. Land League was also very striking and had good support. It was rumoured that his connections were expecting him to win, and I know for a fact that he was substantially backed on the morning of the race. Oakleigh II, on the weights, seemed the certainty of the day, and his stable were especially sweet as to his chances. Snow Leopard—better known as the Snow Bunting colt—was a rod in pickle, and was specially trained and reserved for this event. As far back as three weeks ago, I knew they had tried him severely, and he came out of the ordeal with satisfactory credentials. He was heavily supported each way, so was Simonson, who would have won the race without a doubt had not his jockey Clements thrown the race away, by making room for Randall on Dean Swift when he was in difficulties and could not get out—a fatal mistaken kindness, which must have cost his supporters thousands of pounds. Roseate Dawn was another who looked well and had a great following. Dean Swift was the meanest looking horse of the lot: he is by no means an attractive horse, but "handsome is that handsome does." I might here mention that when Dean Swift won his trial, it was publicly announced; but as this stable in particular is very reticent, and the public have frequently burnt their fingers over it, no one seriously believed in the trial, and just this time the unexpected happened. He was well backed, and I am informed the stable has netted about £30,000. The start was good, the lot of sixteen getting off on fairly equal terms. The Bedouin was the first to show out, and at the first furlong Simonson and Desmond's Pride were leading with Duke of Sparta, Silver Heeled, and Hayden close up, followed by Velvet, Dean Swift, Snow Leopard, and Dinneford, with Nightfall last. This was the order till the straight was entered, when Simonson took command, with Desmond's Pride in hot pursuit. A length away were Snow Leopard, Hayden, and Dean Swift, who seemed to be locked in, but getting an opening, came on. Desmond's Pride was the first beaten—before the distance was reached—and dropped clean out of the race. Simonson, still leading, was challenged by Snow Leopard, and a few strides further by Dean Swift on the rails, who was now coming with a great pace. Simonson resisted the challenge of Snow Leopard, but had to succumb to Dean Swift, who drew away beating Simonson by a length, with Snow Leopard a length third. Several of the horses were pulled up the moment it was found that their chances for winning were not over bright: the only one run out was Desmond's Pride.

THE DERBY.

Perrier is still first favourite for the Derby, and from all I hear of him, his progress has been highly satisfactory. To-day he is quoted at 4 1/2 to 1, and I am of opinion that he will be a roaring hot favourite. A very large commission has come over from France for Sea Sick II, Mr. Vanderbilt's colt, and it may now be taken for granted that the colt will see the post. Mountain Apple and Royal Realm have both had supporters. Lesbia though entered for the Derby, I am informed, will not fulfill this engagement, but will be reserved for the Oaks, in which she holds everything safe, the only one likely to trouble her being Bracelet. Dalgety is undergoing a especial preparation for the Derby and is being fancied to some extent: he has given a great trial and is reported to be much better than Rushcutter. Good accounts reach me with regard to Lord Rosebery's Lauderdale, who is said to be better than his stable companion Sir Toby, who started and won with some good ones behind him. This year's Derby is rather conflicting, though up to now Perrier is the best, but with so much in advance of the time, I should not be surprised to see an unmentioned horse come into the market at the last moment and repeat the doings of Spearmint and Orby.

TRUE BLUE.

NICTZSCHE'S ESTIMATE OF THE GERMANS.

THERE was a time when they habitually gave the Germans the epithet, "profound." To-day the pretensions of Neo-Germanism a la mode are quite different. It would willingly reproach whoever has not profundity enough to be trenchant. Then there is optimism and patriotism to wonder if this antique eulogy is not a take-in, in a word if this pretended German depth is not at bottom something else and worse, something which thank God is in a fair way to break off. Let us try then to see a little clearly into it. The German mind when dissected shows that it is above all a composite of multiple origins, made up of accumulated elements, and not a veritable construction. This comes of its production A German who would dare exclaim "I carry alas! two essences in me," deludes himself as to the goodly number of essences in him. An incongruous people made up of a melange and an indescribable pell-mell of races, with a predominence of the pre-Aryan elements perhaps, a people "something between" in every sense of the word, the Germans are for themselves more elusive, more indefinite, more contradictory, more unknown, more incalculable, more wonderful than are other people to themselves. They escape every definition, and that is enough for a Frenchman to die of despair. It is significant that the question "What's a German?" has ever remained open.

Jean Paul knew what he was about when he indignantly protested against the false but patriotic flatteries and exaggerations of Fichte. But it is probable that Goethe who sided with Jean Paul against Fichte thought of the Germans differently to him. In fact what could Goethe possibly think of the Germans? On many subjects closely affecting him he has never been clear. He knew to keep a clever silence during his life, and had doubtless good reasons for it. But what is certain is, it was not the "war of independence," nor the French Revolution either which gave him a keen joy: what transformed his Faust and his idea of man was the apparition of Napoleon. There are some words of Goethe which are a harsh and impatient verdict returned by a stranger against what is the pride of the Germans. He had occasion to define the celebrated Germanic Gemuth (nature) as "the indulgence for the feebleness of others and for their own." Is he wrong?

What is singular about the Germans is that they are rarely in the wrong quite when they pass judgment on themselves. The German mind has galleries and gangways, caverns, lurking holes and recesses. Its disorder has much of the charm of what is mysterious. The German is at his ease in the secret ways which lead to chaos. As everything loves its symbol the German loves mist and all that is indistinct, incipient, crepuscular, humid and veiled. The unce rtain, the embryonic, what is on its way to transformation and growth gives him the impression of "profundity." The German himself is not, he is forming, "developing himself." That is why "develo pment" is a lucky hit peculiar to the German, that which he throws in the vast empire of philosophic formulas. It is the Sovereign idea to-da y and which allied to German beer and German music is in a way to Germanise the whole of Europe. Foreigners stand stupefied and vanquished before the enigmas which the contradictory nature forming the ground work of the German mind proposes to them. Hegel has made it into a system, Richard Wagner has thought fit to lay it down in music.

"Good child and sly," a co-existence which would be absurd were it the question of any other people, and which alas! is but too often realised in Germany: go then live some time among the Swabians! The heaviness of the German savant, his want af social delicacy is allied deplorably well with an internal acrobatism, and a daring agility which all the gods know to be formidable. Would you see the "German mind" grandly displayed? Cast a glance on German taste, German art, German morals. What boorish indifference as to every kind of taste! How the noblest borders on the most vulgar! What disorder and what wealth in all the economy of this mind! He drags his mind, and drags a long while whatever befalls him. He digests ill the events of his life, he never puts an end to them. German "profundity" is often but a laborious and lingering digestion. And even as all chronic patients, the dyspeptics have a propensity to well being, so with uprightness" and "candour." It is so convenient to be frank and straight! The most dangerous and the most clever disguise of which the German is capable is, perhaps that which is 'candid' 'engaging' and 'wide open' in German honesty. Here lies his mephistophilism proper and he will yet be able to turn it to account. The German neglects his persons, looks out of his limpid German eyes, blue and blank and directly the foreigner distinguishes him no more from his morning gown! I wish to say that let German "profundity" be what it may—and why should we not enjoy a little laugh among ourselves?—but we would do well to safeguard the respectability of its renown, and not to exchange very complacently our old reputation of profound people for trenchant Prussianism and Berlin Spirit. In short, it is very necessary to do honor to one's name. Let them not call us with impunity, das Tiusche Volk, das Taeusche-Volk, the people who deceive.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY

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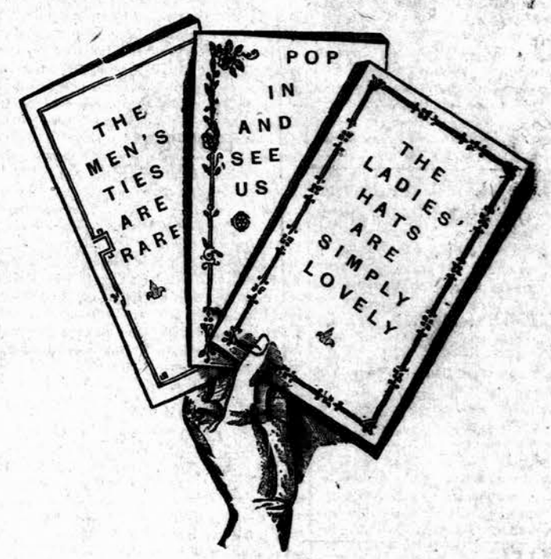

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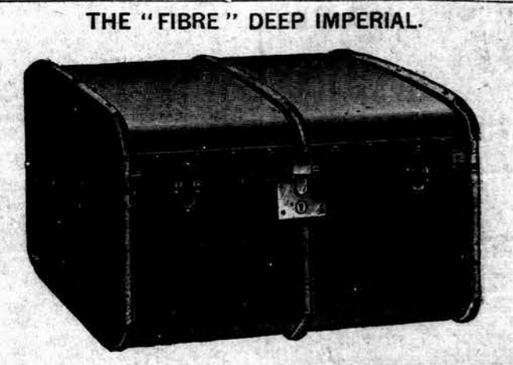

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1908.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PORT ARTHUR.

WE have had so many and such conflicting stories about Port Arthur that it is doubtful if another would be read were it not from a Russian source—M. Nojine, an accredited correspondent who was in close touch with the authorities, being the writer. When the defender of Port Arthur was decorated by the German Emperor his many friends probably thought that he had heard the last word; and from the mere desire not to stultify the action of a neighbouring and friendly Sovereign, Stoessel would have been transferred to the Retired List and thus have terminated his career. Such, however, was not the case. The General, in February last, was sentenced to death, and we believe he would have preferred that sentence should have been carried out rather than be confined for ten years within a fortress, with loss of rank and military service. He was proclaimed a hero when Port Arthur fell and for some time most people believed he was. But little by little rumours spread, and suddenly there was a great change in popular feeling. As Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett observed, "nothing was more remarkable in the whole course of the war than the sudden revulsion of feeling against General Stoessel and his garrison which followed the surrender of Port Arthur. A week before the capture and, indeed, for many months previous to it, the General was hailed as the one hero Russia had produced in the struggle and his army as the one body of men who had proved that Russia still possessed her old type of soldier." This feeling suddenly changed. General Stoessel, in the opinion of many, fell sadly from his high estate : his garrison, even if justice were done to the stubborn courage of the infantry, was no longer regarded as that band of heroes who were to go down to history in a halo of glory. "What was the reason for this sudden change ? Was it justified by what has come to light since the surrender, or was it the tendency to detract, so often manifested by those who criticise from a distance and who have not participated in great events ?"

The latter verdict has been confirmed by the evidence brought forward at the court-martial. The surrender was the one thing which ought never to have taken place. It resulted in the overthrow of both army and navy. And M. Nojine unsparingly condemns Stoessel and his immediate favourites. In vehement language he brings charges of outrageous infamy. "Vain, avaricious, self-assertive, pompous, ignorant, and pig-headed, he had not a single quality which fitted him for trust which was confided in him. After reading the extracts from the orders which this man issued to the garrison, it is impossible to conceive how so mean-minded a being ever rose to a chief command in any army." A British critic says it was the fault of the system. Stoessel had been superseded and deprived of his command by Kuropatkin, but he suppressed the order and issued a general order to the garrison in which he stated that he was responsible for the safety of the fortress to the Tsar. When Baron Nogi proposed a capitulation, a Council of War was at once summoned, at which Stoessel suggested that no answer should be given, as the proposal that the fortress should capitulate was a piece of insolence. Smirnoff expostulated, explaining that the elementary rules of military etiquette required that a reply should be sent. Stoessel then said : "Well, if an answer must go, let us send a blank piece of paper, or else merely write a joke on it." Smirnoff insisted that an answer, and a polite one, should be sent ; and he drafted one which was eventually signed by both Stoessel and himself. "The honour and dignity of Russia do not allow of overtures of any sort being made for a surrender."

When Kondratenko was killed, Stoessel, appointed one of his own creatures,—contrary to the wishes of Smirnoff, who was to have superseded Stoessel—General Fock the man who had sacrificed Nanshan and who had fed the fire of Stoessel's jealousy of Smirnoff, to the command of the land forces. "As far as a Russian Port Arthur was concerned," we are assured, "the axe was now laid to the root of the tree." Stoessel and his clique actually entered into overtures for the capitulation of the fortress "without reference to the survivors of those brave officers who had risked everything to maintain the fortress of the garrison and the sanctity of the Tzar's possessions. Not only did Stoessel open these negociations without the knowledge of Smirnoff and the active staff of the garrison, but he also opened communication with the enemy for this purpose against the expressed opinion of the council of senior officers that he called to discuss the point." M. Nojine gives these opinions verbatim—twenty-two in number. The only one who took into consideration the strategic conditions prevailing in other theatres of the campaign was General Smirnoff, who alone realised that at that moment, the main object of the defence of Port Arthur was to prevent as long as possible General Nogi and his seasoned troops from joining issue against Kuropatkin in the north. When, writes a critic of M. Nojine, "one compares the subsequent reason that Stoessel advanced in palliation of his responsibility for the surrender, with manly and soldier-like front which Smirnoff made at this council, one realises how much of their success the Japanese owe to a system that made it possible for men of Stoessel's type to exercise high military command." All that Stoessel could say when he was finally called upon to return a statement of his stewardship was, that out of consideration for the troops under his command he had by capitulation avoided a street massacre.

HOUSING AND RENTS. THE Board of Trade has commenced a useful branch of work, consisting of an enquiry into working class conditions in the principal commercial countries. The first sign of the work is in a report recently issued on the result of an enquiry into working-class rents, housing and retail prices, together with the standard rate of wages prevailing in certain occupations in the principal industrial towns of the United Kingdom. When the volume on similar matters in France, which is almost ready, is published there will be an admirable opportunity for searching comparison, although the best comparison possible will be with Germany. An astounding amount of information has been gathered as to the rents generally paid by the working classes for their houses, their expenditure on food and the prices thereof throughout the Kingdom. The most startling feature is the huge difference in the amounts paid for housing in London and the rest of the country. That London rents are higher is, of course, well known and accepted as reasonable, but the tabulated statement of difference, if it could be widely circulated, should act as a powerful deterrent to those who contemplate having the calm of the country for the worry and risks of London life. The average rental, including all rates, for two rooms in the Provincial Towns is from three shillings to three shillings and six pence; in London the same accommodation costs from four shillings and six pence to seven shillings and six pence. For these rooms the average London rental is almost double that of the Provinces, and the same holds good, with only very slight irregularity, for all accommodation up to a six-roomed house. Local conditions naturally affect rents largely.

In London heavy rates are backed up by enormous demand to raise rents ; in Peterborough, on the other hand, cheap land, always to be found in large agricultural centres, is helped by lower wages to cheapen the cost of building, and large local brickfields help even further. It is not long since one of the premier shipbuilding firms protested in a forcible manner against high rents and rates in London by removing their works to the north of England, yet it is now shown that outside London the highest mean rental is in the northern counties and Cleveland, a group which includes the Tyneside towns of Newcastle, Gateshead and Jarrow. Strangely enough, the fifteen Midland towns are the lowest group but one, and the fact is made all the more difficult of comprehension because the Lancashire and Cheshire towns are not only immediately higher in the list, but offer a difficult problem in classification owing to the wide variation in the rentals. It is interesting to note that the five-roomed cottage is a prominent feature in every part of the country. This consists of a "ground floor front parlour, a kitchen and a scullery built as an addition to the main part of the house, and on the upper floor, three bedrooms, the third bedroom in the five-roomed house being built over the scullery. Variations in this type are numerous, but not as a rule characteristic of particular districts. The "back to back" house may be said to be typical of Yorkshire, and almost confined to the industrial towns of that county. The type of house chiefly identical with Lancashire is a square building containing two and sometimes three bedrooms on the first floor and downstairs a front and back kitchen, the latter serving also as a scullery. The two-storeyed cottage on the "flat" system with separate entrances for each self-contained floor is, it may be noted, not an invention of suburban London, which is rather proud of the arrangement, but of Newcastle, but in return the Northern towns—Newcastle excepted—might learn useful lessons from London in the matter of sanitation.

FOREIGN TRADE METHODS. IN the House of Commons the other day Mr. Evelyn Cecil raised an important question when he asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been called to an advertisement inserted by the British Office of the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company of Germany, depicting two large Union Jacks surrounding one of the Company's tyres; and whether, with a view to preventing this use of the national flag, the real object of which can only be to mislead customers into believing that these foreign-made, goods are goods of British manufacture, (thus withdrawing employment from British workman,) he could see his way to take any steps to prevent a reproduction of this advertisement, or else require that a design of German flags should be substituted for the British ? Mr. Kearley answered: "Yes, my attention has been called to this advertisement, and if the honourable member will bring before me any further information in his possession relative to the matter in question, the Board of Trade will at once consider whether they are in a position to take any steps under the Merchandise Marks Act." Nothing could be a more flagrant attempt to deceive, and if a prosecution under the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act as it stands would not be sustained, an amendment should at once be made. Meantime the public should manifest its disapproval in the most effectual manner.

CHOLERA of a bad type has broken out at Kushtia, where the death-rate is very heavy.

THE suit brought by the Bank of Bengal against Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, which has been occupying the attention of Mr. Justice Chitty at the Calcutta High Court for 30 hearing days, was concluded on the 15th instant. His Lordship has taken time to consider his judgment, which will not be delivered before the 1st proximo.

WE understand that Mrs. Kamalarkar, a student of the Madras Medical College who went to Edinburgh in August last year to continue her medical studies, has passed the L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.) and the L. F. P. and S. (Glasgow), and will proceed either to London, or Dublin, for further study in the special diseases of women and children.

A GERMAN commercial traveller recently won a bet which he made with an American by taking a continuous railroad trip of one year. While in the United States the German had a discussion with the American and accepted a wager of 10,000 dollars that he could not ride on a train for one year. The line chosen by the German was from Vienna to Innsbruck, *via* Linz and Salzburg, by express trains. He took all his meals on the train and slept every night on board. Twice every day he alighted to change cars. The monotony of it all threatened his reason, but he managed to complete his task.

THE Newdigate prize for English verse at Oxford has been awarded to Mr. J. S. Huxley, Balliol, who tied for second place in the high jump event at the recent Oxford and Cambridge sports.

THE Washington "Evening Post" states that the Committee of the Senate will shortly recommend an appropriation of 400,000 dollars (£80,000) for the purchase of land and the erection of a new United States Embassy in Paris.

THE Marquis Visconti-Venosta has definitely declined, on account of his advanced age, to accept the appointment of Italian Ambassador to France, in succession to the late Count Tornielli, in spite of the pressing requests of Signor Giolitti and Signor Tittoni, and, it is said, of the King himself.

DASENT, when acting for Delane, of the "Times," once received a letter sent for publication by a Mr. Wieass. The signature, almost illegible, was printed as Wiseass. The correspondent was indignant, and to cool his wrath Dasent inserted the following editorial note : "After a careful study of the original, we came to the conclusion that though a doubt might exist as to the orthography of the first syllable of the signature, there could be no possible mistake as to the second."

THE funeral took place on Friday, April 24, of Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves, Indian Civil Service, who died at his residence, 19 Leinster Square, Westbourne Grove, on April 20, at the age of sixty-one. The deceased gentleman entered the Civil Service in 1869, and, after serving in various appointments, was a District and Sessions Judge in Chittagong, Cachar, and Sylhet, retiring on a pension in 1896. The remains were cremated at Golder's Green Cemetery.

MR. HORACE ABEL COCKERELL, a member of the Bengal Civil Service from 1853 till 1887, died at his residence in Beaufort Gardens, at the age of seventy-five. Born in 1832, he was educated at Eton and at Haileybury College, whence he was appointed to the Indian Civil Service. He was appointed Commissioner of the Chittagong Division in 1872, and subsequently of the Dacca and Burdwan Divisions. In 1878 he became Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments and in 1878, 1880, and 1882 was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, being nominated a C. S. I. in 1881. He was transferred to the Board of Revenue in 1883, and in 1885 was officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during Sir A. Rivers Thompson's absence on leave. Mr. Cockerell, who retired from the Service in 1887, was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S VISIT.

Views on the Manchester Election.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 2.

Abundant testimony is forthcoming these days to the flourishing condition of the Anglo-French *entente cordiale*. King Edward has always been susceptible to the charms of "La Belle France" and his subjects now increasingly share his predilection, as is evidenced by the ever-growing numbers of them who annually flock to make holiday in the land of the Gaul. Never, for instance, were there more British visitors invading Paris than at the Eastertide just past—despite the deterrent influence of the inclement weather. There was a similar rush of French visitors to London. One saw them everywhere—in brakes, in waggonettes, in char a bancs and in large parties on foot doing the sights of the great metropolis on their brief holiday, conducted by guides furnished by Cook or other tourist agents. Everything in fact breathes a spirit of peace and goodwill between the two nations, and, gratifying as the announcement was, it suprised no one under the circumstances to hear that M. Clemenceau the French Premier was coming to London to attend the funeral service for the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in Westminster Abbey. Nevertheless it was an act without precedent in English history and has been deeply appreciated by all classes in the nation. M. Clemenceau has always been a sincere admirer of England and of British institutions and, in the old bad days of Anglo-French distrust and antagonism, incurred some unpopularity among his own countrymen on that account. He was also a personal friend of the late British Premier. The latter, an accomplished French scholar, was ever a warm friend of France and loved her literature, her art and her civilisation. Considering the wholehearted manner in which both statesmen had worked to foster and strengthen the friendly relations created by the Anglo-French agreement, it was very fitting that M. Clemenceau on his own part and that of the French Government should join in paying the last tribute of respect and attachment to the statesman whom the British nation have lost.

M. Clemenceau was received with special distinction on his arrival in London and on April 27, the day of the funeral service in the Abbey, was assigned a seat in the chair next the Prince of Wales. The French press regard the visit not only as a happy inspiration but as a manifestation demonstrating the solidity and sincerity of the *entente cordiale*.

The defeat of Mr. Winston Churchill in North-West Manchester is generally regarded by continental protectionists as foreshadowing, at no distant date perhaps, a modification of Great Britain's present free trade policy, a prospect which is naturally not at all to their taste. Mr. Lloyd-George's recently passed Patents Act is already discussed by the Vienna press as a step in the direction of protection, little as its author may have so designed it, since it will compel the German chemical industry to transfer to England part of its productive activity.

M. Klebakowski the French Charge d'Affaires at Cairo, who has only just returned from a special mission to the Court of the Emperor Menelek, has been appointed Governor-General of Indo-China in place of M. Beau. M. Klebakowski has already served for some years in Indo-China where he was Chef de Cabinet to the Governor-General in 1882 and General Secretary of the Central Administration in 1887. Since then he has served in Calcutta and Bangkok as French Consul and Minister Plenipotentiary. The Supreme Council of National Defence has at present under consideration the question of the defence of the French Colonies and particularly of Indo-China, owing to the situation created by the reductions made by the Legislature in the strength of the defensive troops. It is debated whether it may not be possible to substitute a native Militia for part of the regular Colonial regiments, but this course meets with opposition in view of the present effervescence in China. In fact, reports have reached Paris of considerable unrest in Annam itself among the native population. A riot occurred in that province at the end of last month in which 3,000 natives led by anti-French representatives of the educated class endeavoured to break into the Fai-Foo Residency. They demanded the suppression of the tax on the native population. The Prefect's palace was pillaged and several persons were killed and wounded in a conflict between natives and the Military. The "Temps," in a telegram dated April 28, states that Battambang is at the mercy of a *coup de main* owing to the inadequate garrison, and that, indeed, the Europeans and local authorities fully expected to be attacked on the date mentioned. It was feared that the military assistance so urgently required would arrive too late.

The production at the Paris Varieties of a play entitled 'Le Roi,' satirising the Socialists, is an event worth chronicling in connection with the anti-Socialist current lately observable in France. It is a smart and amusing piece, one of the figures in which is easily recognisable as having been made up to represent M. Pelleton the notorious Socialist Minister of Marine, to whom much of the disorganization in French naval affairs, upon which I have at times commented, was attributable.

FRENCH PLANS IN MOROCCO : THE RIVAL SULTANS.

Notwithstanding the defeat and heavy loss which he inflicted upon the invading tribesmen in the Menabba district on the Algero-Moroccan frontier, General Vigy may yet have to sustain fresh and still fiercer attacks from hordes of fanatical tribesmen coming from the interior in response to the call to a Holy War which has been preached to them, principally by emissaries of Mulai Hafid. The General is now reported to be proceeding west towards the El Ambaji region where his reconnoitring parties have had some skirmishes with the Berbers. Regarding Mulai Hafid's prospects and movements the reports coming to hand continue to be of a contradictory character. Neither Abdul Aziz nor his rebellious brother Mulai Hafid have sufficient money or supplies to keep well or even decently equipped armies in the field, and there are numerous desertions from one side to the other—parties of Abdul Aziz's men sometimes joining Mulai Hafid while the latter's forces are swelled by deserters from the legitimate Sultan. The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" reports some amusing facts that came under his observation during a visit which he made to the forces of Abdul Aziz. At a review of the troops he saw non-commissioned officers selling sweetmeats to the soldiers during the march past. There was also a naked lunatic who stood on his head and turned summersaults directly in front of the War Minister at the saluting point. In order not to offend the modesty of certain Europeans who were present, one of the Sultan's bandsmen was divested of his clothing, and the maadman continued his eccentricities in uniform, while the bandsman played a trombone arrayed in a short white shirt. The "Mehallahs" of both Abdul Aziz and the Pretender are now reported to be on their way to Fez, though when they will get there or whether they will give battle to each other on the way nobody can say. Meanwhile fanatical bands have been parading the French Post office. They also threatened the British and German post offices but finding them closed demolished the letter boxes outside.

The visit of inspection made to Casablanca and its neighbourhood by General Lyantey M. Regnault, their conferences with General d'Amade and the subsequent deliberations of the French Ministry in Paris have resulted in the French adopting the plan of holding the country for a considerable distance round Casablanca by maintaining a number of posts between which a mobile column will keep up communications. Four of these posts are already occupied and can be held securely enough by the French force at present available, except in the event of a general revival of fanaticism throughout the country. That, however, seems less probable now than it did a short time back. Nevertheless the contingency is one that can never be dismissed from any consideration of the Moroccan problem, the future of which remains as inscrutable and full of danger as ever.

PORTUGAL'S YOUNG KING.

A solemn requiem Mass for the murdered King Carlos and the Crown Prince was celebrated on April 26 in the great church of Santa Maria di Belem in Lisbon, at which Dom Manuel the young sovereign of Portugal appeared for the first time in public since the assassination of his father and brother, as King of Portugal. The young King was accompanied by the Queen mother. The church was packed by a highly representative gathering, the Service was of a most impressive kind and a very eloquent memorial sermon was preached by one of the Canons, who pronounced a glowing panygeric upon the patriotism, honesty, firmness and energy of the murdered sovereign. King Carlos, he said, undeterred by the non-realization of his hopes of reform, still presevered and fell a victim to his firm sense of duty. The preacher represented the spirit of the King as appealing to the Portuguese people to close round the youthful King in loyalty and patriotic love.

The new Legislative Session of the Cortes was opened in State by the King in person on April 29. In the speech from the throne which was read by his Majesty allusion was made to the tragic disappearance of his father and brother. The King declared that he would faithfully accomplish his national and dynastic duty, seeking inspiration in the example of sovereigns who are a glory to Monarchy, a blessing to the nations and a living lessons in the art of reigning. He swore to rule as the law directed. The young King gratefully thanked the States which had sent missions of sympathy and condolence to Portugal, and especially mentioned Great Britain and Spain who sent ships to visit Portugal on the mournful occasion.

The attitude of the Republicans who were so thoroughly beaten at the recent election, at which they only returned 7 candidates, remains openly hostile to the monarchy. The Republican papers in fact urged their readers to avoid all participation in the memorial service in the Belem church, which they described as a private and family matter with which they had no concern. One of these organs declared that the Portuguese nation was as indifferent to the ceremony as though its object had been Rameses I instead of King Carlos. Both on the occasion of the memorial service and on the opening of Cortes the Royal Cortege was surrounded by a Brigade of Cavalry and the streets were lined by a very large force of infantry, gendarmerie and police. These precautions were derided by the Republican journals which declared that the Government made a St. Petersburg of Lisbon. In regard to this, one can only say that while refraining from charging the Republicans with any complicity in the assassination of the King and the Crown Prince, it is nevertheless singular to find this party speaking contemptuously of precautions that possibly protected the young King from meeting at the hands of anarchists the same fate as his father and brother.

The Republicans make no secret of their disloyal sentiments since at the meeting of the annual Congress of the party held at Coimbra it was resolved that the Republican representatives in Parliament should absolutely refuse to enter into any agreement with the Monarchists.

Several Republican papers call upon the Government to make an end of arbitrary measures, and advise the King not to forget the fate of his father and brother. The constitution of the new Cortes (numbering 135 members) as resulting from the general election is overwhelmingly Rotativist i. e. Regenerador and Progressist, 63 of the former and 59 of the latter. They are the same parties who alternately held office prior to the King's assassination. Both were corrupt, both plundered the national treasury and both derived their chief support from the hordes of sinecuristsall over the country who owed their subsistence to Ministerial favour. Senhor Franco, supported by the King, tried hard to break the power of these two rings who worked into each other's hands, but they were too strong for him and it can only be hoped that Admiral Ferreira do Amiral the Premier who has a devoted personal following of his own in the Cortes consisting of 15 deputies, will be able to inspire the Rotativists with a sense of patriotism and duty which would constitute the firmest support the dynasty could receive. The Republicans complain that the present electoral law was expressly made against them, and as to the result of the last general election too much importance should not be attached to it as indicative of the general will, since in the latin countries such as Portugal Spain and Italy and nearly—as much so France—the Government of the day 'makes' the elections as the phrase goes, and makes the result become out as it may desire.

KING EDWARD'S SCANDINAVIAN TOUR.

Unqualified success has attended the round of visits being paid by King Edward and Queen Alexandra to the Courts of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. They have everywhere met with an enthusiastic popular reception, and the speeches exchanged between the Royal visitors and their hosts at the different State banquets have been of the most cordial character. Incalculable good is done politically and internationally by these visits of King Edward the Pacificator, to foreign States. His Majesty's sympathetic personality, his tact and keen intelligence captivate the peoples from he visits and do much to make England better known and appreciated.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

WE regret to hear that Major Bruce Political Agent, Gilgit, is in hospital with phoid fever. Captain Macpherson, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Kashmere, has started to take up his duties.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish Mr. Carlton Dawe's new novel entitled "The Confessions of Cleodora." Neither in form nor spirit is Mr. Carlton Dawe's new work an ordinary piece of fiction. It is the autobiography of a woman who has sounded the depths of life and lays her soul bare to the world but it is something more—it is a transcript from a phase of life which is not usually treated by the novelists. Cleodora despite her imperfections is a splendid type of womanhood : and the character of her worldly old father, his philosophy, humour and cynicism would in itself make the fortunes of the book. "The Confessions of Cleodora," belongs to the higher fiction.

GREAT FISCAL DEMONSTRATION.

50,000 HOP-GROWERS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Demand a Forty Shilling Tariff Duty.

STORY OF A DECLINING INDUSTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

A demonstration, got up by the Hop Trade, took place to-day, when fifty thousand hop-growers and hop-pickers marched in procession along the Thames Embankment to Trafalgar Square, where a resolution was passed, demanding a duty of forty shillings a hundredweight on (imported) hops.

The great parade of the Men of Kent on Saturday provides the most concrete evidence of a splendid English industry being rapidly ruined by Free Trade. The following eloquent article on the crisis by Mr. Austen Sanderson in the "Daily Mail" tells the story of the grievances of the hop-growers :—

The growing of hops is purely a matter of profit and loss. If the Sheffield cutler makes a knife for eight pence and sells it at a shilling he is well repaid: if he were compelled to sell it for six pence he would very soon close his works. Apply the same method of reasoning to Kentish hops, and the issue is as clear as daylight. At present the farmer cannot grow his hops at a cost to himself of less than £4 10s. per cwt. Remember that important fact. If he could sell them at £5 per cwt. he would make a profit; but any shrewd business man will agree that an investment of £4 10s., dependent upon the weather and market prices, ought to fetch more than a mere half sovereign profit. There are bad years and good years, farm losses, and a variety of incidentals to take into account.

SALES AT HALF COST OF PRODUCTION.

However, the Kentish grower would be only too pleased to make £5 a cwt. It is because he cannot get £5, nor even £4, nor even £3 always, that he is giving up the growth of hops. The average sale price this year has been £2 16s. per cwt. and thousands of bales have been sold as low as £2 5s., and even at those figures farmers have been unable to sell the whole of their products of the last two years, and have stocks still heaped up high in their "oasts." Some of them, despite the figures, have trained their hops for still another year, but the conviction is strong among them that foreign hops will so completely dominate the home market that there will this year be no demand at all for English products, and in that case they are prepared to allow them to rot on the ground rather than pick and dry them ready for sale.

And that brings us to the wider issue—the effect on the population of Kent as a whole. The outstanding feature of the hop trade is the amount of labour it employs. An acre of hops provides work for twelve men all the year round. By comparison, an acre of wheat provides work for only two men. Therefore a hop-growing county will support a denser labouring population than a wheat-growing county in the proportion of six to one. Kill the hop trade, and what is to happen?

To begin with there will be thousands of acres of vacant land and thousands of unemployed labourers. As wheat is grown at a profit in very, very few cases the farmer is hardly likely to enter into competition with an industry already on its last legs in England. He may grow fruit or vegetables but in any case it means that his staff of hands will be considerably reduced and that vast bodies of unemployed will be centred up and down the hop-growing districts.

THE LARGE SUMS PAID FOR LABOUR.

As a money-making medium there is nothing in agriculture to compare with hop-growing. An estate of 100 acres will cost the farmer £3,500 in labour alone for one year. There will be steady work all the year round in planting, tending, and so on, absorbing £1,200; a month of picking will cost £1,800 in wages alone: van-hire will mean £250: and the drying of the hops will mean a further £250.

What this means to Kent can only be realised by those who study the situation on the spot. Beer is not more to the people of Burton than hops to the men of Kent. They live by the industry. If they are not actually growing hops, they are turning them into ale, or in some other way depending on the capital industry of the county. There are whole villages where there is actually no other industry save the cultivation of hops. I know one where the chief local grower has abandoned the work as hopeless, and at one stroke the village loses £70 a week in wages. The labourers are out of employment; the cottage-owners can get no rent for their cottages; the butcher and the baker and the grocer find there is nobody to buy their wares, or, if somebody comes along and proposes to purchase, the inevitable request is made for credit.

This is only one village. But it extends over the whole county. During the last few years 30,000 acres of hops have been grubbed up—that is to say the plant roots have been dug out and the land given over to something else. Since October last over 5,000 acres have been thus treated. The net loss to Kent is computed at a million and a half sterling a year. There is no county in England which can stand still and see its staple industry squeezed out like this, and witness a million and a half of money diverted every year out of the ordinary channels of circulation.

WIDESPREAD PARALYSIS.

But the thing does not end with the farmer nor the labourer; it extends its paralising influence into the county towns. I have been through Canterbury, Maidstone, Ashford, Faversham, and other centres, and the stories I have heard of trade depression and poverty are pitiable in the extreme. Gentlemen farmers are letting their big houses and going to live in smaller ones; bankers complain that money was never scarcer, and that deposit accounts were never lower; shopkeepers say they never did less trade; property owners point to streets of empty houses, and ask pitifully how they are to be expected to live when their incomes cease in this fashion. I have heard of one poor widow who has actually had to enter the workhouse because she drew nothing from her property; and I can vouch for the fact that another property owner has been compelled to take a clerkship with a friend "until things look up."

But will things look up? That is the question to be settled. It can only be settled one way. The Kentish farmers have to a man made up their minds. If the foreigner can sell his hops here at £2 and £3 per cwt. less than they can, he must be kept out, or, if admitted, placed on equal terms. Hence the demand that has gone up from every part of Kent for a 40s. duty on foreign hops. The issue is very plain. If the American trade is not scotched it will kill the English trade.

Put another way, and it amounts to this: Is Kent to be irretrievably ruined, its villages desolated, its labouring population forced either to emigrate or to swell the out-of-works of the big cities, in order that America may flourish and cobdenism triumph, or is the fiscal fetish of a dead and gone age to be over thrown in order that peace and smiling content may once again justify Kent in her proud title of the "Garden of England"?

MOROCCO.

Severe Fighting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

General Vigy's column, on the Southern Algerian border, experienced two days' severe fighting, after which the Moors were driven back on Wednesday. They took up a new position which General Vigy attacked on Thursday.

No mention is made of the result, but three officers and ten men were killed and sixty-five wounded.

The enemy's losses have not yet been ascertained, but they are believed to be considerable.

Another party of Mulai Hafid's envoys has arrived in Paris. They called at the Foreign Office and Elysee, but the officials declined to receive them.

COTTON FEDERATION.

Reduced Output.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The American and Egyptian sections of the Federation of Cotton Spinners met separately to-day. The former decided to close the mills during the whole of Whitsun week, and on Saturdays and Mondays for four weeks following. The latter postponed a decision, until after the Conference at Vienna, next month.

LONDON, MAY 16.

One-third of the Egyptian section of the Federation of Cotton Spinners opposed the compulsory short time resolution.

A ballot is required to confirm the decision of the American section, a four-fifths majority being necessary.

NEW E. I. R. LOAN.

Poor Reception.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The reception of the East India Railway Loan is not very encouraging. Business is rather slack and the loan is not quoted at a premium.

CRIMINAL APPEAL.

New Court Inaugurated.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Court of Criminal Appeal was inaugurated to-day.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Court of Criminal Appeal has quashed one conviction and ordered an enquiry into another.

HERR DERNBURG.

Meets the King.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Minister, had an interview with Lord Crewe yesterday, and was received in audience by King Edward last evening, prior to his departure for Damaraland.

CHINESE ENVOY IN LONDON.

Studying English Constitutional System.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Chinese Minister was received in audience by King Edward yesterday, and presented to His Majesty the special Chinese Envoy why has come to study the English constitutional system.

HOME RACING.

Jubilee Result.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Slim Lad has been scratched for the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap.

LATER.

The Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap was run at Kempton Park this afternoon with the following result :—

Hayden	1
All Black	2
Malua	3

Twelve ran.

The race was won by four lengths, three lengths separating second and third.

The betting at the start was—

10 to 1 against Hayden.
5 to 1 against All Black.
9 to 2 against Malua.

Dean Swift was scratched.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

Hayden	1
All Black	2
Malua	3

Other starters :—Procrope, Var, Dalkeith, Bromus, Menu, Stickup, Weathercock, Lischana and Larig.

The starting price was—

10 to 1 against Hayden.
5 to 1 against All Black.
9 to 2 against Malua.

DERBY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows :—

3 to 1 against Norman III.
20 to 1 against Bachelors' Lodge.
20 to 1 against Llangwin.

CANADA.

British National Gift.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

At a meeting at the Mansion House last evening over which the Lord Mayor presided, it was decided to open a national fund to present Canada with a birthday gift in memory of General Wolfe and the French General Montcalm.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lord Crewe and Lord Roberts spoke.

Subscriptions were announced from King Edward, the Prince of Wales, Lord Curzon and others.

L'ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Proposed Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The "Daily Graphic" understands that formal proposals have been made to the Government by M. Cambon, with a view to the conclusion of an Anglo-French Commercial Treaty.

There has been a preliminary exchange of views between Sir Edward Grey and M. Cruppi.

Great Britain and France, utilizing the presence in London of M. Cruppi, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, have informally discussed the question of the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty.

DEWAN OF NEPAL.

Forthcoming Review.

LONDON, MAY 15.

King Edward will hold a special review at Aldershot, in honour of H. H. the Dewan of Nepal, in June.

LONDON, MAY 16.

At their Majesties Court last night, King Edward wore a number of Indian Orders in honour of his Indian guests.

H. H. the Dewan of Nepal, who was ablaze with diamonds, was a prominent figure, and was honoured with a seat on the *dais*.

The King sent a carriage to convey him to the Court.

NIGHT ATTACKS.

Suspended in the Navy.

LONDON, MAY 16.

An Admiralty order has been issued which suspends night attacks and exercises till further orders.

TYNE AND TEES.

Settlement Rejected.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The shipworkers of the Tyne and Tees held meetings yesterday, at which it was resolved to reject the proposed settlement of the dispute.

MR. TAFT.

Presidency Prospects.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Indications generally point to the Republican convention nominating Mr. Taft for the Presidency on the first ballot.

GEN. MESHTCHENKO.

Governor of Turkestan.

LONDON, MAY 16.

General Meshtchenko has been appointed Governor-General of Turkestan.

THE "GALA."

Commander Reprimanded.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The court-martial on the loss of the destroyed *Gala*, which sunk after collision with the *Attentive*, has reprimanded the Commander for losing his ship and by default dismissed the charge of negligence.

THE "MATIANA"

Repaired and Refloated.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The steamer *Matiana*, bound for Calcutta, which was damaged by collision with a Hamburg-American liner, has been repaired and proceeded on her voyage.

PERSIA'S PREMIER.

Another Change.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent says that the Premier, Nizam-es-Saltaneh, has resigned and that Saied-ud-Dowlah, the Minister of Finance, succeeds him.

CRICKET.

Numerous Draws.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The following cricket matches have resulted in a draw :—

Warwickshire vs. Sussex; Essex vs. Leicestershire; Surrey vs. Gloucestershire; M. C. C. vs Kent; Northamptonshire vs. Notts; and Oxford University vs. Lancashire.

Yorkshire has beaten Cambridge University by an innings and 133.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Demonstration at Albert Hall.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

At a Licensing Bill demonstration in the Albert Hall last night the Bishop of London, who presided, said he believed that the Church should not be tied to any party.

He would stand by any Government dealing with the natural disgrace of drink. Any Government who tried to remedy the evil took their life in their hands.

Lord Crewe, who was repeatedly interrupted by sufferaggettes, voiced the determination of the Government to stand to their guns.

ACCIDENT TO LORD ALVERSTONE.

Severely Shaken.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The horses in the carriage of the Lord Chief Justice bolted at Battersea. They galloped furiously through several streets and finally dashed into the door way of a public-house.

Lord Alverstone was severely shaken.

TRAFFIC IN MINORS.

Culprits Severely Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 17.

That the system of kidnapping minor girls for purposes of sale in different parts of the country continues still was proved by a case which has just been decided by Captain Trotter, Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee. On the night of the 25th April the Kirkee Police detained, on suspicion, two native women named Sarja Kom Luxumon and Gowra Kom Lukku, both of Karachi, who had with them a little girl 11 years of age. An inquiry disclosed the fact that the women had purchased the girl for Rs. 9 from a Mahar named Khondi Rooji, a resident of Banners village, not far from Kirkee, and were taking her to Karachi. The girl's father was a neighbour of the man who had kidnapped and sold the girl. It was also found that the two women had previously bought from the man Rowji his step-daughter, a young girl of 17 years named Savitra, for whom they had paid Rs. 10, and whom they had taken to Karachi. They had with them when arrested complete outfits of Sindhi women and are supposed to have dressed the girls as such and taken them to Larkhana, Shikarpur and other places, where they sold them. The man Rowji was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the two women to twelve months each.

ASSAULT BY A LADY.

Charge Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 17.

A matter in which a good deal of interest was taken came up before Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, yesterday. This was a charge of assault and abuse which had been preferred by Mr. Ramkrishna Sayana, of Messrs. Morgan and Balkrishna, against Mrs. R. J. Chard, wife of the late Mr. Chard, bookmaker, who died in Calcutta a few months ago. The alleged offence was said to have been committed on the 27th February last, when at an auction sale of the property of the deceased in Arsenal Road, Mrs. Chard, who, it is alleged, got excited and threatened to assault Mr. Ramkrishna with a marble bust which she picked up in the auction room. The case did not come on for hearing before the Magistrate as the whereabouts of Mrs. Chard were said to be unknown. Mr. Boman i Master, pleader, for Mr. Ramkrishna Sayana asked the Magistrate for permission to withdraw the case, with permission to bring a fresh case against Mrs. Chard when her whereabouts were known.

The Magistrate granted the application.

ASSAULT ON A PREACHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 17.

A disturbance took place in the city last evening when a Native Christian preacher was assaulted by a mob of Brahmin youths and some lamps in the Native Christian Library near the Reay Market were smashed by the mob. A preacher named Shankar Balwant Kulkarni, a Brahmin convert from Khedgaum, was engaged in street preaching in Bhudwar Peth. He is alleged to have passed some strictures on the recent temperance crusade and was hissed at and jostled by some of the crowd. He then moved off towards Shukarwar Peth, and finding he was followed, he entered the Native Christian Library. The mob followed him and assaulted him and finished up by breaking some lamps. On learning that the police were coming the crowd melted away.

THE LATE FATHER LAFONT.

Services Acknowledged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University, last evening, Sir Gurudas Banerjee moved the following resolution :—"That the Senate record its high appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the University, for upward of 30 years, by the Rev. Father Lafont, and its expression of its deep sorrow for the great loss it has sustained by his death." The resolution was carried unanimously, all present standing.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

NEW ENEMIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 16.

It is reported, that some sections, at least of Bunerwals, have now thrown in their lot with the Mohmands and Utman Khels. If they can induce any considerable number of Swatis to join them, they are likely to attempt something against Malakand or Chakdara, but they are not of much account. Their rising, however, shows that the flame is still creeping, with the zealots fanning it, and we may yet have the heather on fire throughout the Yusufzai Hills.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

A Press Communique states that there is no truth whatever in the statement, telegraphed from Simla, to the "Civil and Military Gazette," that the Royal Irish Regiment and two battalions of the 5th Gurkhas had been railed from Serai to Nowshera, on the 14th May. The Royal Irish Regiment remains in Rawalpindi, and the 5th Gurkhas at Kala Serai.

Yesterday General Willcocks reconnoitered beyond Nahakki, and also in the direction of the Khapak pass; the latter was found to be held in some strength. Three sowars of the 21st Cavalry were slightly wounded. All remains quiet on other parts of the frontier.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent, telegraphing from Nahakki on 14th May, says :—Generals Willcocks and Anderson and columns left Dand early to-day and arrived at Nahakki, 18 miles distant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The day before the Sappers and Pioneers had re-built some miles of the old road, whilst the best part of the road was very difficult for horses and mules, especially in the Kharappa and Nahakki passes. The cavalry, performing a reconnaissance towards Khapak pass, was fired on by Khavazis. The inhabitants of the Nahakki village were evidently surprised at our speedy arrival and grain and bhusa were discovered there. A small party on the neighbouring crest, firing at the cavalry, dislodged the mountain guns.

Wiring the next day (15th May), the same correspondent says :—one or two shots were fired from the hills last night on the central Nahakki village, where the troops were encamped. Nahakki itself consists of one main village and two small outlying hamlets in the valley, some 3,000 feet directly below Nahakki pass. This morning a small party, under Colonel Dundee, went out to destroy a small village called Nro, about a mile away. In consequence, the cavalry were fired on from the neighbouring heights. Last night walls were pulled down, rafters removed, and considerable quantity of grain and other property were discovered either inside the wall or burried in ploughed fields close by. At the same time General Anderson and portion of the troops conducted a reconnaissance down the valley to the north of Nahakki. As Anderson has not yet returned, it is impossible to say what the result of the reconnaissance is likely to be. Firing can be heard in the direction of the Khapak pass; possibly if the enemy are found in large force, there may be an engagement in that direction. To-morrow the rest of the 1st Brigade move in here to-day, the 2nd Brigade being at Gallanai.

A friendly letter has been received from the Khan of Nawagai, offering assistance if his services are required. Khan had been approached a short time ago by the mullahs, especially Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, with proposals to join the fanatical combination against the Government. These proposals were rejected. His letter is a further proof of friendliness and loyalty.

A later message says :—The remainder of the 1st Brigade came in this afternoon. In regard to the already reported firing in the direction of Khapak pass, it appears the cavalry carrying out the reconnaissance was fired on. Two men were hit and slightly injured, one was hurt by a fall, while three horses were killed. The enemy allowed the sowars to get into the nullah whence egress was very difficult. Troops were sent to their support, but were withdrawn later the pass not being pressed.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera among the troops several changes in the regiments forming the first three brigades were made almost at the eleventh hour. The Northumberland Fusiliers, originally in the 1st Brigade, had not been able to take their place in the brigade. A few cases of cholera occurred among them, but the latest reports fortunately show them free from cases.

The Guides Infantry, who returned from Landi Kotal with cholera, were also prevented from going to Peshawar. Their place was taken by the 19th Punjabis from the 4th Brigade. The most serious outbreak was among the Munster Fusiliers. It began with a few isolated cases and appeared to have exhausted itself after a change of camps. Suddenly, however, more cases occurred. Up to date some 40 cases have occurred, thus effectually preventing the gallant Regiment from taking any part in the expedition now in progress. Fortunately the mortality is unusually low, and it is now hoped that the worst is over.

The West Yorkshire Regiment, which arrived from Nowshera almost at the same time as the 4th Gurkhas, marched out at once to Shabkadr and is now with General Willcocks.

ULSOOR MURDERS.

Accused Transported for Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 16.

To-day in the Chief Court of Mysore Mr Justice Krishna Rao found Srinivasulu guilty of the murder of the woman Lakki and of robbery.

The evidence as to an "alibi" was not conclusive, and the Judge commented on the fact that it was not put forward in the committing Magistrate's Court.

Having regard to the youth and inexperience of the accused, capital sentence was not pronounced. In respect of the murder accused was sentenced to transportation for life, and in respect of the robbery to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; the sentences to run concurrently.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

Another Bomb Explosion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

Soorjee Commen Mazumder, who was arrested in connection with the bomb outrage at Jessore, was, yesterday, released by the Magistrate of Alipore, on a bail of Rs. 400.

Meetings continue to be held at various points in Bengal—the latest were at Comilla and Jessore—condemning the Mozafferpore outrage, condoling with Mr. Kennedy and urging Government to take strong and speedy measures to stop such criminality.

In connection with yesterday's bomb explosion it is believed that the chief explosive used was picric acid, and, last week, small manuscript leaflets were circulated, warning natives not to travel in first class tram cars.

The following telegram, bearing to-day's date, from Mozzufferpore, appears in the "Empire":—

The magisterial enquiry in Khuderam Bose's case is fixed for Thursday, the 21st instant, before Mr. Berthond, Sub-Divisional Officer, Sitamarhi, who comes to Mozzufferpore for the purpose. Mr. Manak, Barrister-at-law, Bankipur, appears on behalf of the Crown, and sensational developments are expected.

An anonymous letter was received by Shib Chander Chatterjee, Government Pleader, Mozzufferpore, to the effect that his tenure of life will be determined by a bomb, and that the suicide of Dinesh Chandra Roy will be expiated by a slaughter of Europeans, in the proportion of 300, for every Bengali life taken.

It will be remembered that Shib Chandra Chatterjee's grandson was responsible for the hurried exit of Dinesh Chandra Roy, from Mokameh.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Mr. Harry Abbott, the proprietor of "Indian Planters' Gazette," is calling for subscriptions to put up a memorial window, in the Mozufferpore Church, to Mrs. and Miss Kennedy. He starts the list with Rs. 250 for himself and another Rs. 250 for the "Indian Planters' Gazette."

A Sylhet telegram, dated yesterday, to the "Bengalee," says that Sushil Kumar Sen, who was sentenced by Mr. Kingsford, to whipping in the Lal Bazar police fracas case, has been arrested in connection with the Mozufferpore bomb outrage.

Another anarchist, Kristo Jiban Sanyal, made a statement before the Alipore Magistrate, yesterday, to the effect that up till September 1906, he was in the Rajshahi Collegiate School, but because he and 135 boys did not wish to pay their respects to Mr. Fuller, four of them, and he among the number, were expelled from the school. He then went to the Giridih National School, and thereafter joined the Manicktola gang.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS MAY 16.—Captain Sanders, R.E. from England.
Lieut. Blyth, 1st Gloster Regt, from Lahore.
Lieut. Bateson, 23rd Battery F. F. from England.
Lieut. Whitting, R. A. from England.
Maj-Genl Adams, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Lieut. Elkins, R. C. A. from Cawnpore.
Lieut. Williams, A. V. C. from Mhow.
Lieut. Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse from Ambala.
Capt. Synge, S. and T, Corps.
Capt. Paterson, Somerset L. I. from Poona.
Capt. Skipwith, R. E. from England.

DEPARTURES, MAY 16.—Captain. Paterson, Somerset L. I. to England.
Capt. O'Kelly, 63rd P. L. I. to England.
Lieut Williams, A. V. C. to England.
Capt. Leggatt, G. I. P. R. Vol. Rifles to England.
Major Hockin, Staff to England.
Capt. Sanders, R. E. to Roorkee.
Lieut. Blyth, 1st Gloster Regt. to Cairo.
Lieut. Bateson, R. A. to Abbottabad.
Lieut. Whitting, R. A. to Abbottabad.
Lieut. Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers to Lahore Cantonment.
Maj.-Genl. Adams, to England.
Lieut. Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse to England.
Capt. Cadogan, 18th R. Hus, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

General Mr. A. Hunter, commanding the Southern Army, is granted combined leave for two and a half months.

Major General J. Wolfe Murray will command the Southern Army during General Hunter's absence on leave.

Captain Howell, Corps of Guides, is appointed a Staff Captain in the Division of the Chief of the Staff.

Major-General Desveux, commanding the Mhow Division, is granted 4 months' leave out of India.

Major-General Park will officiate in command of the Mhow Division.

Major Barrow, 4th Cavalry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the Staff College, Camberley.

Captain and Brevet Major Massie, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to No. 27 Mountain Battery.

Major Bidgood, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Indian establishment on appointment to No. 89 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Fort St. George.

Major Brownlow, No. 2 Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 36 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Plymouth.

SAD END TO MARRIAGE PARTY.

Explosion of Gunpowder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

A telegram to the "Bengalee," from Sherpur, dated Mymensingh, May 16th, says that a Mahomedan marriage party took shelter in the Kokilakura School during a storm. Fire accidentally fell on their stock of gunpowder, and 60 persons were injured, five of whom died and more casualties are apprehended.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE MELBOURNE RAILWAY DISASTER.

Enginemen and Drivers Reports.

FURTHER TESTS OF BRAKES TO BE MADE.

Melbourne, May 3.

The contents of the official reports of the drivers and firemen on the Bendigo train were ascertained to-day. These reports have been forwarded to the Railway Department, but the officials have observed the greatest secrecy regarding the statements made in them. The reports may be summarised as follow :—

Leonard Milburn, driver on the first engine on the Bendigo train, states :—1. He saw the "distant" signal was against the train, and lessened the pressure in the train pipe, thus applying the brake slightly. 2. He felt the slight application of the brake then made. 3. On seeing that the "home" signal was against the train, he farther reduced the pressure, and endeavoured to make an "emergency" application of the brake, but it failed to act properly. 4. He then reversed the engine, but the collision occurred.

In his report Fireman William Tomlinson, who was on the first engine with Driver Milburn, states :—"Immediately the 'distant' signal came in sight, Driver Milburn whistled. I then saw that the signals were against us. Milburn applied the Westinghouse brake, and I thought we were going to stop, but just before coming to the "home" signal the train seemed to get away, I then applied the other brake—a hand brake—and called out to Milburn, but, although he reversed and put the steam against her, she still went on. The driver of the second engine whistled when the train came to the 'home' signal."

Gilbert Dolman, the engine-driver of the second locomotive of the Bendigo train, tells the following story in his official report to the Railway Department :—"I put the 'isolating cock' of my engine in the 'cut-out' position as we passed St. Albans. The pressure gauge was showing 70lb, air pressure in the train pipe on approaching Sunshine. I could not get a view of any signals until close up to the 'distant' signal owing to smoke escaping from the leading engine. At this instant I felt the brake being applied, and speed was reduced. Under ordinary conditions the train should have been able to stop at the 'home' signal, but the brake did not appear to be retaining its usual effect. I then put my brake valve handle around in the urgency position, and found that the air was gone. I at once reversed the engine, and gave her steam. By this time we were passing the 'home' signal, and we were unable to stop before we collided with the train at the platform at Sunshine."

Barclay B. Deveney, fireman, who was on the second engine with Driver Dolman, states, in his report :—"The signal was obscured at first by smoke from the first engine. On approaching the 'distant' signal I felt a check on the speed of the train, but I did not see that signal until we were passing it. I then went to look how the home signal was, but just then the action of Driver Dolman told me something was wrong, and I put my hand brake on. Just before the collision took place I saw the van lights of the Ballarat train.

The Coroner, Dr. Cole, has decided that a test of the brakes on the Bendigo train shall be made at night.

A few days ago Mr. G. B. Richards, an employee at the harvester works, made a statement that he saw fire issue from the wheels of the Bendigo train as it passed the "home" signal. He said that it seemed to him that the bottom of the train was on fire. Richards added that the train slowed up considerably after he saw the fire, which he then attributed to the application of the brakes. The Coroner, Dr. Cole, attaches so much importance to Richards's statement that he has given instructions for the train to be tested at night. The train will be made up to resemble the Bendigo train as nearly as possible, and it will be run under similar conditions. Observation will then be made to see whether the application of the brake will cause the effect described by Mr. Richards. This interesting test will be made early next week.

Australian Parliament.

EXCISE DUTY ON OPIUM.

Both Houses of the Federal Parliament will meet this week, but as the tariff will not be ready it is proposed that the Senate shall adjourn again on Wednesday for a week.

The Minister for Customs has under consideration the imposition of a heavy excise duty on opium. It has come to the knowledge of his officials that since the prohibition of the drug it has been produced in considerable quantities in the Northern States.

Postage Stamp Machinery.

A LAD'S CLEVER INVENTION.

The Postal Department has the choice of several machines designed to either automatically stamp letters when the amount of postage is placed in a slot or to sell the required postage stamp. The latter is the invention of a Victorian lad of 16, and Mr. Scott, who saw a rough working model of the machine, is loud in his praises of the youth's ingenuity. The machine is one which may be attached to post pillars. "The model," remarked Mr. Scott, "was made of pieces of tin and wire, and was very rough, but it answered perfectly to the tests which were applied. It would not take a halfpenny or a shilling, but only pennies. It is intended to have a proper model made in the Department, and if this is found effective the lad will be suitably rewarded."

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Gunner O'Regan Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

A telegram from Darjeeling, dated the 16th instant, states that the wife of Gunner O'Regan, 61st Battery, was found, at Jalapahar, yesterday morning, dead, with her neck broken. Both husband and wife had been drinking heavily. Gunner O'Regan says that he found his wife dead on his return home; but an Indian servant says that Gunner O'Regan had been beating her, as he was in the habit of doing. The husband is under arrest.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. B. H. Coxe is confirmed upon the Calcutta High Court Bench, vice Mr. Geidt, resigned.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

It is notified, that, with effect from the 1st ultimo, the complement of officers of the Supply and Transport Corps will be as follows :—

(a) At Army Head-Quarters—One Director of Supplies and Transport ; one Deputy Director of Transport ; one Assistant Director of Forms ; one Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies ; one Deputy Assistant Director of Transport.

(b) Divisional and Executive Officers, viz., 5 Divisional Supply and Transport Officers ; 5 Divisional Supply Officers ; 5 Divisonal Transport Officers ; 10 Divisional Contract Officers ; 10 Divisional Accounts Officers ; 10 Divisional Store Officers ; 4 Assistants to Divisonal Store Officers ; 33 Station Supply Officers ; 16 Assistants to Station Supply Officers ; one Store Officer, Cawnpore ; 1 Store and Shipping Officer, Calcutta ; 1 Assistant to above ; 2 Transport Adjutants ; 49 Officers Commanding Transport Units ; 1 Officer Commanding Grantee Camel Corps ; 22 Registration Officers ; 47 Assistants for Supply and Transport duties ; 8 Probationers ; Total 236.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Rai Nritya Gopal Basu is posted, temporarily, as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. G. B. Bleazby, Assistant Accountant-General, Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces, is granted one year's leave. Mr. J. Davidson to officiate.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Sheridan, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, is granted one year's leave, Messrs. M. P. C. Byrne and A. B. Thompson receiving promotion, during his absence.

Mr. Tulloch, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, is granted six months' leave, Mr. D. J. Murtrie, from Lucknow, to officiate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander A. W. McArthur, R. I. M., is appointed Assistant Director, R. I. M., vice Captain Elderton.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Sanction has been given to the construction, by the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway, of the metre-gauge extension of the Mailain Dudwa Branch of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, from Sonaripur, south-east, to Ramnagar Ghat, on the Gogra river, 21 miles, and from Dudwa, north-west, to the Nepal Frontier, on the Mohan river, a distance of 14 miles.

Mr. F. S. Boad, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern Shan States Railway Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and Mr. R. McLean from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North-West Railway.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Reynolds resigns his seat upon H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. Garrad, Supernumerary Agriculturist, Imperial Department of Agriculture, retires, owing to ill-health, from the end of February last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The text of the Tibet Trade Regulations which were signed in Calcutta on the 20th ultimo by Mr. E. C. Wilton, on behalf of His Majesty the King Emperor, and by Chang Yintang, on behalf of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and by the Tharong Shape Wang Chute Gyalpo, on behalf of the High Authorities of Tibet, is published.

Regulation 1 states that the Trade Regulations of 1893 remain in force, except as now modified.

Regulation 2 defines the boundaries and places situated within the Gyantse Mart, and empowers British subjects to lease such building sites at the Mart as may be approved conjointly by the British Trade Agent and the Chinese and Tibetan Officers of the Municipal office at the Mart.

Regulation 3 places the administration of the Trade Marts in the hands of the Tibetan Officers, under Chinese supervision, with an appeal, in the first place, to the Governments of India and Lhassa and, ultimately, to the Governments of Great Britain and China.

Regulation 4 provides for the trial of disputes between British subjects and persons of the Chinese and Tibetan nationalities, British subjects to be tried by the British Trade Agent, according to the laws of India, and Chinese and Tibetan subjects by the Chinese and Tibetan authorities according to the law of each side, and to have the right to send representatives to watch the trial.

Under Regulation 5 Great Britain agrees to relinquish her rights of extra territoriality, in Tibet, whenever such rights are relinquished in China.

Regulation 6 provides for the taking over by China, after the withdrawal of British troops, of the 11 rest-houses, built by Great Britain, upon the routes between India and Gyantse, and their lease to the Government of India. It also lays down that China will protect the Telegraph lines from India to Gyantse, and that Great Britain will consider the transfer of these lines to China when the Telegraph lines from China reach that Mart.

Regulation 7 provides for the hearing of suits by the local authorities for the recovery of debts at Marts.

Regulation 8 empowers the British Trade Agents at the various Marts to arrange for the transmission of letters to and from India.

Regulation 9 prohibits British officers and subjects from travelling, without permission, in Tibet, otherwise than to and from India, to the Trade Marts direct.

Under Regulation 10 the local authorities are bound to protect officers and traders, *en route*, to and from India or Tibet.

Regulation 11 provides that kerosene oil and other dangerous articles, in bulk, shall be stored only in suitable sites.

Regulation 12 provides for free-trade at the Marts.

Regulation 13 lays down that the Regulations shall remain in force for 10 years, terminable thereafter, on six months' notice, on either side, and that they shall be ratified, within six months, at London and Peking.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Trial of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 16.

At Tinnevelly, the cross-examination of the defence witnesses, in the first riot case, commenced yesterday.

Krishnasawmy Naidu, Inspector of Police, Tinnevelly Town, and Dharmaranga Raja, Headquarters Deputy Magistrate, were the only witnesses examined.

When the Court rose, yesterday, the cross-examination of Dharmaranga Raja had not been concluded.

Sankaranaryan Iyer, lately Postmaster, Tinnevelly Town, one of the prosecution witnesses, was examined by the prosecution, after which, he was cross-examined by the defence.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gurusawmy Iyer put in a petition, stating that the evidence adduced by the prosecution omitted to mention the doings of the mob in the Hindu College, and that the following, among other persons, ought to be able to give useful information in this case :—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Champion, the Principal of the Hindu College, Kailasam Pillay, the Municipal Chairman of Tinnevelly, Mr. Wynch, the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. The petition alleges that the prosecution has withheld the evidence of the above witnesses, in order to save their case from being demaged, by the disclosure of matter favourable to the defence. It was prayed, that the Court might call on the prosecution to examine those witnesses, or to examine them as Court witnesses. The Magistrate promised to pass orders on the petition, after the cross-examination was over.

No final orders have been received yet, regarding the appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge, though it is almost certain that such an appointment will shortly be made. It is not settled if the new Judge will try the sedition cases or will only relieve the local Sessions Judge of routine work.

Mr. C. G. Spencer, the local Sessions Judge, returned yesterday.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BRYANT.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Byrant, M.V.O., Highland Light Infantry, extra A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Captain Bryant was suffering from enteric fever, and had been in the St. George's Hospital, but was subsequently removed to the Station Hosptal at Colaba, where he died on Saturday last.

The funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. Captain Greig., Military Secretary, and Captain Talbot had arrived in Bombay from Mahableshwar to represent the Governor. Brigadier-General Greenfield, commanding the Bombay District, and Major Henderson, D. A. A. G., and other officers of the staff also attended. There were also present Colonel Meade and officers of the 116th Infantry Major Wingate and officers of the Royal Scots, Captain Hewett and officers of the Royal Indian Marine, Officers of the Royal Artillery and the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor, Captain, B. V. R.

The Royal Scots supplied the firing and carrying parties.

WEDDING OF THE SHERIFF'S DAUGHTER.

A picturesque gathering assembled on Saturday evening in a spacious and handsomely decorated shamiana on Hornby Road, in front of the house of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the well-known Bhattia merchant and Sheriff of Bombay, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Gangabai, daughter of Mr. Dwarkadas, whose considerable commercial connections and high position in his community, has secured him a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The guests included representatives of every community in Bombay, and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen also attended. During the evening the bridegroom arrived upon a gaily-caparisoned horse—a pretty custom which has survived since the days when gallant young Hindoos had to ride hard for their brides—and was accompanied by a procession of young ladies in beautiful *saries*, with hundreds of carbide lights. Subsequently the European guests adjourned to the buffet, where the health of the bride was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, suitably responded to by Mr. Dharamsey, and cordially drunk by the guests. According to the custom of the Bhattia community to which Mr. Dwarkadas belongs, the ladies were accommodated on the upper floor, where the "chaula" (presents) were made. That over, the distribution of cocoanuts and flowers followed and the guests dispersed.

The festivities have been for some days going on. In the evening the shamiana and the house of Mr. Dwarkadas were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights.

EXCAVATION AT MALABAR HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been called to a paragraph written by, "Free Lance" in to-day's issue of your paper regarding the excavation work now in Napean Road Your contributor states that this work is in connection with the laying of Electric Lighting Cables, and we would inform you that this is not the case. We supply and lay the whole of the Electric Lighting and Traction Mains for Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., and no Electric Lighting Cables have been laid in Malabar Hill District for some months past. We shall be glad if you will publish this letter, and we think that if "Free Lance" considers it necessary to complain so bitterly about the way in which the work in Malabar Hill is being carried out, he should first of all find out who is responsible.—Yours, etc.

W. ROBERTS,
Agent, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ld.

MAY 15.

BOMBAY OPIUM.

The following is the statement showing the exports of opium from Bombay during the year 1908 :—

EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

	NUMBER OF CHESTS EXPORTED.
(1.) From the 1st January 1908 to the 30th April, 1908	6,776
(2.) During fortnight ending the 15th May, 1908	863 1/2
Total	7,639 1/2*
Total permissable exports during 1908	15,100
Balance available for export up to the 31st December 1908	7,460 1/2

* (Includes 714 1/2 chests of Baroda opium.)

LORD LAMINGTON ON INDIA.

Late Governor's Reminiscences.

(Continued from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*).

PRIMARY EDUCTION.

Primary education should have a specially useful function in maintaining the independent status of that sturdy person, "the poor ryot," as against those who might make use of him for political purposes, and against any fraudulent attempts of the sowkar to deprive him of his land. In former days, when the moneylender became oppressive, he suffered in his person or in his property, possibly was dropped out of sight down a well. We disapprove of such ready-made justice, and the ignorant ryot has fought the sowkar on unequal terms when the latter could invoke the aid of the law and point to written bonds as evidence of the mortgage.

Various Acts have been passed to safeguard the ryot, but education is his best weapon of protection. So primary education enables the downtrodden to assert his manhood, the simple to hold his own against the cunning, the poor to be no longer the serf of the rich, gives the opportunity to one and all to enter on fresh paths of industry, and to understand better the aims of our administration, however little they may like it for its own sake.

In a volume recently published, styled "Indian Jottings," written by a missionary at Poona, some interesting sidelights are thrown on Indian character. The author testifies to his work being chiefly conducted by means of education, and states how particular parents are that the teachers should be competent. Missionary schools are a stirking feature throughout the Bombay Presidency, and my admiration was often won for the self-sacrificing and laborious lives that are led by the members of the many and varied missionary bodies. In the majority of cases they make a special effort to teach handi-rafts, and give very efficient manual instruction. It is worthy of remark that, though Indians may at times resent proselytising, they never, so far as my experience goes, object to the adherents of a creed following their own religious observances when conducted without offence to other people, nor do they find fault with Government supplying land or money for such purposes.

Technical schools are established in the larger towns. In some cases I fear that the instruction has not practical value in equipping a boy with skill that he can turn to account. Some schools could be usefully closed, and efforts concentrated in those places where a "clientele" can be obtained who will put their knowledge to real account. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay, the College of Science at Poona, and other such institutions, attract students from far and wide.

Mention of private other than missionary schools must not be omitted, some of which reach a high standard of efficiency. One of these, in Bombay city, under the control of Mr. Murzban and his partner, is the largest in the Indian Empire, possibly in the British Empire, and is maintained entirely out of fees collected from the pupils, who number 1,700 or 1,800. The school is most successful in passing boys for matriculation, as well as training them in athletics and cricket, and is termed by Mr. Selby, Director of Public Instruction in his report of last year, "a model institution."

In higher education, the Ferguson College is another example of self-help, for it only receives a grant-in-aid of about Rs. 8,000, but it has attained a high position amongst other such institutions, and reflects credit on the Deccan Education Society, on the professors, who on small salaries devote themselves to their duties. Mr. Gokhale in the past, and now Mr. Paranjpe, are associated with the headship of the college.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

I need say but a few words on higher education, and how Lord Curzon incurred odium in his determination to introduce a loftier tone of discipline and character by means of the Universities' Act. No doubt the acquisition of Western learning, cheaply obtained, and so suddenly that a concurrent development of character was precluded, has been the main cause of discontented feeling, when scholars, their studies over, found an insufficiency of Government employment to satisfy their numbers, and had not acquired the aptitude to turn their knowledge to their practical benefit or profit. In some degree, to remedy this, a greater sense of responsibility might be engrafted by raising the fees and price of education to a figure more nearly approximating to its cost, and thus inculcating the truth that what is worth having must be obtained by struggle and sacrifice. The standard of scholarship and thoroughness would rise, and the love of knowledge for its own sake increase, and education would cease to mean only acquisition of certificates of fitness for Government employment, but young men would seek it in order to qualify and equip themselves for some definite calling in life. Such value is attached to the possession of any connection with university tests, that for the purposes of advertising it is quite common to see "Failed" prefixed to the desired but lost distinction.

I should like to refer to the subject of co-operative land banks, by which it is hoped to help the ryot to escape the clutches of the sowkar, and to introduce generally a spirit of self-help and mutual understanding amongst the peasantry.

The Act of 1904 provided for the registration of co-operative societies formed on certain specific lines, allowing each society to adopt its own bye-laws. The Government of India placed small grants at the disposal of local governments for distribution as loans to the societies, strict conditions as to their allocation. Though for some years prior to 1904, the possibilities of co-operative credit had been discussed, to the great majority of even the educated classes in the Presidency, the subject was an obscure one. The possibility of a credit agency alternative to that of the individual moneylender, had not entered the popular mind. Fear of incurring the sowkar's hostility, mutual distrusts, and anxiety as to the method of recovering debts due to a society were found to be the chief obstacles to the development of the system.

Village societies were organised on the basis of unlimited liability as urged by Raffeisen, and this principle, though criticised by the Press, has proved to be no stumbling-block. The business of a rural society is conducted by a committee of seven, holding office for a year, and eligible for re-election. It has been found that if business is managed on easily understood lines of routine, a committee gifted with a moderate amount of courage, disinterestedness, and foresight, will achieve a creditable amount of success. Undue favouritism and laxity are repressed by the consciousness that each member has pledged his unlimited liability.

So far, serious trouble has not been occasioned by default, but it is regarded as a defect that a debt can only be recovered through the civil court. In all parts of the Presidency, villagers have stated that but for this they would immediately form a society. They urge that they may try to give loans to reliable borrowers only, but that if the agency is to be generally useful it must meet the wants of the average villager, who is not naturally dishonest, but is often careless or improvident ; nothing they say will make him alive to his responsibilities so much as a conviction that neglect of duty will meet with certain and reasonably prompt correction. The Bombay Government hoped to devise a system of summary adjudication and recovery but the Government of India vetoed the proposal. Were this amendment made, capital would be more readily supplied, and this is a great need.

The members of committee receive no remuneration, and the last annual report shows that whilst 4 lakhs of rupees were received and disbursed by all the societies the outlay on establishments and stationery was only Rs. 1,500 or about 3-8ths per cent.

The first society was formed in the village of Kanginhal in the Gadag taluka of the Dharwar district in May, 1905, and when two years old its members numbered 186. In June, 1907, there were 49 rural societies with a membership of over 3,200, and 20 urban socities with more than 1,660 members. One of the latter, the Bombay Urban Society, was formed largely at the initiation of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey to supply capital to small rural societies, and it has been a conspicuous example of success.

It will thus be seen that a very creditable effort has been made by the people generally (as the existing societies are distributed over the three divisions of the Presidency and the Province of Sind) to take advantage of a system which has almost unlimited possibilities for good.

From the outset it was the policy of the Bombay Government that its officers should aim at quelity rather than quantity quantity in the work of organisation in order that failures might not occasion distrust of co-operative methods. It supplies an instance of how cordial are the relations that an officer can set up with the people that it should have been possible to inaugurate a totally new system with such chance of success. Incidentally I may mention that I believe the confidence that has been generally established is largely due to the practice of seven months' touring in tents that district officers in Bombay have to make, bringing them into close contact with the people.

POLICE.

Time forbids any lengthy statement about the police and the efforts that are now being made to improve the service by raising the pay and by other needed reforms. The commission that was appointed by Lord Curzon clearly showed that the force needed reforming, and were often oppressive on the people living in the Mofussil, and that was due to the men being recruited from low grades of society, and being undepaid. It is no easy matter to disentangle the truth from the meshes of the charges and counter-charges that enwrap cases brought before a magistrate. Dacoity is still by no means infrequent, and, with few exceptions, people have not overcome their old-time habits, and in places the feeling of security to induce them to live in isolated homesteads. This leads to two great evils—a serious want of sanitation in the crowded villages and consequent liability to epidemic diseases, such as plague and cholera ; on the other hand to a great loss of valuable agricultural manure. Large numbers of cattle are stalled in the villages, but the arrangements for the preservation of farmyard manure are of the most wasteful description, and its ordinary ultimate use is for fuel.

SIND.

I would now, for a few minutes, turn your attention to Sind, where gigantic strides have been made in irrigation and in agriculture, particularly in regard to cotton cultivation. Perennial irrigation in this locality may afford here the one opportunity in India of growing successfully Egyptian cotton, worth at least twice as much as the indigenous variety.

There is one great project taken in hand which I had hoped to inaugurate before leaving, viz., the construction of a weir on the Indus between Sukkur and Rohri. This is the only point during the course of the river through Sind, where a belt of limestone rocks protrudes, offering a foundation for the construction of a barrage. Borings of the rock were still being made when I left. The height of the river will be raised only a very few feet, but this will enable a large canal on either bank of the river to be fed perennially. These two canals will feed the whole system of minor canals, excepting those in he Karachi district below Kotri, and thus save the numerous mouths, as at present existing, of the many different canals, which, by reason of alterations of the river's course, and accumulations of detritus, require a large annual expenditure for their clearance. Surveys were still being made to show whether new areas could be commanded. It is an undertaking of great magnitude, but brought into operation, it will be one of the most important works of irrigation in the world. This work is the more necessary as it is feared that the great development of irrigation in the Punjab is reducing the inundation of the Indus to so low a level as to injure the irrigation prospects of Sind.

Unluckily the Sindhi is a very lazy cultivator, he over-waters his land, and will not take the trouble that Egyptian cotton requires in cultivation. Punjabis and others are coming in considerable numbers to certain districts, and are introducing more careful methods.

The rail and river-borne trade of Sind, in 1906-7, increased by 13 per cent. in quantity over the previous year, and 22 per cent. in value, totalling 591 lakhs of maunds in quantity, and over 31 crores in value.

The development of agriculture in Sind and the Punjab has caused the trade of Karachi to advance by leaps and bounds, and the port has had great difficulty in coping with the work. In the last ten years the imports by rail into Karachi have increased from 11 million maunds in 1897, to 38 millions in 1907. Exports in the same period have increased from 4 millions to 17 millions. The Karachi Port Trust have prospered under these circumstances, and there is a large scheme put forward to improve the accommodation of the Port to meet the growing demands made on it. In 1905-06, the income and expenditure were respectively, 24 lakhs and 10 lakhs; for 1906-7, these figures were raised to 29 lakhs and 20 lakhs respectively. There is a reserve fund of 20 lakhs, as against 5 lakhs in 1905.

These figures give some idea of the prodigious growth of Karachi as the north-western port of India. The aspirations of its inhabitants follow suit, and expectations of its being a rival to Bombay in trade and manufactures at times find utterance. It may be questioned though whether the place is suitable for the spinning of cotton, though a fairly good climate to live in, and in the cold season distinctly invigorating. Its situation, so entirely dissimilar from Bombay in its lack of striking features, has its attraction in the aspect of a thriving town rearing itself from the surrounding sand waste: and in the long entrance from Manora to the harbour itself, one is proud at what human skill and energy has been able to create. Sind has its peculiar interest to officers stationed there dispite the excessive heat in the hot weather, when 123 ° in the shade is often registered at Jacobabad. It is the Egypt of India, with the Indus, the counterpart of the Nile, irrigating and fertilizing the country on either bank. Excepting Burma, it is about the most recent of our conquests, having come under our sway only sixty-five years ago. The people are perhaps more virile than in the Bombay Presidency proper, and there is more turbulence. The problem of finding capable, well-educated Mohammedans to fill administrative offices in a distinctively Mohammedan country is ever present. One of the great obstacles, in addition to their general indifference, is the amount of time, some 2½ hours daily, spent in schools (not having a Government curriculum) in prayers and religious exercises. They will not send their children freely to Government schools, but to their own State-aided schools.

(To be concluded.)

DIVES-LAND (DIVESIA).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Proceeding W by N-W we reach Divesia, where poor Dives dwells disconsolate in the midst of wealth that yields him no sufficient happiness. 'Tis always thus—my Dives ! Thou hast thy motor cars (confound them!)—Thou hast thy gramophones (d—n them !)—Thou hast of nokar-log a score or more —carriages and horses galore—thy crest and motto —thine office in Hornby Road—a crew of cringing clerks— a crowd of sycophantic cronies !—But thou has not that priceless gift content ! what is't thou dost lack ? my Dives ?

"Lack ! quotha ! polyglot Dives replies (for Dives is of all creeds and castes and colors)." Lack ! why I —we rich men lack the best situations on this Island to reside upon, which that tricksome Improvement Trust ought to provide for us at lowest prices—which the Corporation ought to lay out for us—and if we have no house of our own we want to be able to rent one at a reduced rental—a rental such as raled in 1860. 'Why not ?' dost ask ! Why because we are few in number, because we are the ornate—the Corinthian columns which support the Commerce of this City and, because we, who are the fluted pillars of Society will brook no contradiction ! That's why ! What about the poor and labouring classes ?"—thou asketh ! let them labor—let them find chawls and huts to live in as best they can ! What are they to us ?—or, for the matter of that, to Government ? His Excellency the Governor is not thinking of the poor —my friend ! It was us whom he had in his mind when he propounded those six conundrums as to how new Bombay shall be developed !—It is we, who can and do make or mar his career. It is we, who, by liberal donations ostensibly for the poor, flatter him, please him, so that he may get us titles of distinction ! Why should not we all—we of the opulent commercial classes to be knighted, or even Barron-knighted ? We scorn your C. S. I's. ; your C. I. E's.—They are good enough for those poor devils of Civilians of the Imperial Service, who labour for thirty or forty years with brain, pen, and pencil for a moderate competence, or for our native scientists and philosophers ! We pay and that right liberally from our superfluous hoards for the highest titles His Majesty King Edward can bestow. What ! are not titles—peerages even—bought in England ? We are the *creme de la creme*, the Stilton cheese of India ! We demand a *quid pro quo* for what our class have done, are doing, and will yet do for our City ! Let Sir George look to us and our benefit—not fritter away his valuable time and public money upon the masses, who are powerless to help him make his mark in India !" But a truce to satire !

We would ask Dives—Can you do nothing for yourselves ? See what some of your Parsi and Hindu citizens have done in the past on the foreshore of Malabar Hill—Did not that true benefactor to Bombay (whose family and descendants are nobly following in his footsteps), did not he Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit, reclaim for himself the site on which he erected a palatial residence next to the old wilderness ? Did not another Parsi gentleman (Mr. Marker) reclaim and build on land recovered from the sea at the north end of Nepean Sea Road ? Did not Sir Pherozsha Mehta carve out a site for his beautiful villa on the hill above Marker's ? Did not that old sage, J Wasoodao, the Oriental Translator, reclaim a promontory at Breach Candy, with a carefully guarded causeway leading thereinto ? My word ! What secrets could that site reveal ! Why cannot you Dives all follow suit ? You have the money ; you don't lack energy or enterprize ; most of you are directors of large companies. Why should you need a syndicate from outside to help you, as if you were mere novices at finance, or in leading strings ? Begin at the Siri Road, reclaim the fish ponds, cut a broad road along the cliff to Government House, and carry the Royal Road under Malabar Point, under Walkeshwar cliff, reclaim there also, continue the Royal Road on a long reclamation in front of Land's End, Petit House, and Marker's reclamation, to the north end of Breach Candy and so to Hornby Road.

"That is all very well" you'll say—"but where are we to get the material from ?" Oh ? Dives-log ! are ye blind or daft ?—Of course, you'll get it from the hill sides of course, you will drive the plague destroying tunnels I have suggested ever since 1874 through Malabar and Cumballa Hills—the spoil from them—six in all—will suffice for your reclamations—you have excellent stone for the sea wall on the shore. Then try—if you can—to lay out Cumballa Hill up to Hornby Vellard on some sensible plan. Malabar Hill, of course, no human Engineer can now make anything of—

Let the Byculla Club—as I proposed in 1875—sell their property and build a new and enlarged club on the Breach Candy reclamation.

What a splendid High School for your mill-hands would be the present club house and grounds, What a golden opportunity for some of you to earn your knighthoods !

Think well of this suggestion that I respectfully offer to you—to carry it out will, of course need much money but it would be money—well invested and would bring back large and speedy returns, for working (as I propose you should) at all six tunnels at once, you would, speedily finish the job, perhaps in three years—

In a word (I repeat) make the best use of lands you can reclaim under your very noses, in the healthiest locality in the Island—as it will be when you cease to discharge sewage and nightsoil at Love Grove. Then you need not seek a syndicate to exploit distant and malarious Trombay for your benefit, or noisy as it would be ? Now is the appointed time.—Now !

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, May 10.

BIG JUTE FIRE.

Loss—Three Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

Another big jute fire broke out yesterday at the Ashcroft Jute Press, Chitpur, destroying loose and baled jute to the value of Rs. 3,00,000, which is covered by insurance.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The fire at the Ashcroft Jute Press is still proceeding, and it is feared that the whole property, which is valued at several lakhs, will be destroyed.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Ruth Wilson, a fair-haired, petty young woman, told a story of an unhappy married life to Mr. Justice Bucknill on May 1, in the Divorce Court.

She asked for a divorce from her husband, Mr. Charles William Wilson, a bottle merchant, of Liverpool. Her husband, she said, had ruined himself by betting and gambling, and so she augmented the scanty earnings by going on the stage. But the husband, to whom she was married in 1899, developed a violent temper. He was prone to assault her for most trivial matters.

Finally, in January last, he turned her out of the house, and a deed was drawn up making an allowance, which he had paid once. Afterwards she found him living with another woman in Liverpool.

Other evidence having been given, his lordship granted a decree nisi with costs.

BUDDHIST RELICS AT CAPE COMORIN.

Those whose travels have taken them to Cape Comorin may have heard of the sacred hill of Maruttuva-malai, to which devout Hindus make frequent pilgrimages. Probably, writes a correspondent of the "Madras Mail" among the numerous hills that have obtained fair renown for sanctity in Southern India, not one offers so great an attraction to the recluse as this hill whose ravines and caves are believed to have been the hallowed abodes of many yogis and sages in the hoary past. This hill lifts its modest summit at the end of the celebrated Sahiadri, which forms a natural boundary wall between Travancore and the British territories, and situated midway between the two most ancient shrines of Thanoo-mal-ayar of Suchindrem and the virgin goddess Kumari of the Cape, it is within easy reach of the pilgrim. A path taking a turn eastward for about a mile from the public road leads through a jungle of bramble and cactus. palmyras and banyans to the foot of this hill, from which a rough rocky trail has to be followed in surmounting its heights.

The hill Maruttuva-malai has had from time immemorial its local reputation for rare medicinal herbs, and as such its valley is the resort of all country doctors who prepare their patent recipes with drugs of such vegetables as could be found nowhere else. It is probably from this cause that the name "Maruttuva-malai" has found its origin though it is interpreted in different ways by men of learning. Some say that the term is a corruption of "Maruntthoo-val-malai, which means a hill where medicinal herbs prosper, while others explain it as "Maruttuvar-val-malai, i.e. a hill where doctors of medicine lived. Whether one or the other is the fact, it is clear that this hill was, in times of yore, in some way connected with a benevolent office rendered in the way of relief for suffering humanity, so much so that the very wind moving from its valley is popularly supposed to be laden with a healing virtue.

This singular character of the hill is set forth in a very flattering tradition, no doubt coined by some one of a poetic turn of mind and briefly it runs thus. During the Ramayana war, as mentioned in the great epic, when Lakshmana, the brother of Ramachandra, went to fight with Meghanada, the son of the monster king Ravana, the latter struck the former with Brahmastra the deadliest of his weapons which brought imminent death upon all on Rama's side except the two immortal monkeys, one of whom was Jambavan, the oldest of the lot, while the other was Hanuman of great physical prowess. Seeing the immense loss inflicted upon his side, Jambavan, with the vast practical knowledge of his grey hairs, forthwith dispatched Hanuman upon an errand of bringing "Amrita-Sanjivi" the life-giving herb of nectar that existed in a mountain of quite a different and far-away world. The journey from one world to another, according to the epic, cost no labour for Hanuman, who was able to accomplish it by one jump, but reaching the mountain he had to search in vain for the medicinal herb which he was not able to recognise. So the easiest thing, he thought, he could do under the circumstances, was to pull the mountain by the very root and convey it bodily to the battlefield. While he was thus carrying the mountain a small piece from it is said to have crumbled and dropped to the ground on this identical spot near Cape Comorin, and this crumb has ever since come to be known as Maruttuvan-malai, after the name of Hanuman, who is called "Maruttuvan" in Sanskrit.

The summit of this hill is about 2,000ft. from the sea level. At a height of nearly 300ft. from the foot of the hill is erected a temple, which was formerly a hermitage, but about the 18th century A. D. was transformed into the shrine of god Paramanathaligam, the presiding deity of the hill. The temple contains several inscriptions, from one of which we understand that about 975 M. E. the temple was subsequently enlarged with the exterior portion of a court-yard, the gateway and a hall, by an individual of the Nayakkar caste from Srivilliputtur. On an elevated site, at a distance of about 35 or 40ft. from the temple, stands an old pile called Yoga-mantapam with a cave on one side of it, besides several rock-cut figures of Hindu gods on the bank boulders of a pond bordering on the platform of the cave. Generally pilgrims, who crowd in large numbers on special days of festivity, such as the first day of every month or the Sundays of the month of Kartigai, to worship the god Paramananthalingam and partake their picnics, never leave the hill without making the pleasant excursion of ascending to the summit and enjoying there the cool pleasant air and the exhilarating view that can be obtained at such a height. They usually on such occasions join themselves in parties and scramble up a slope through the shade of a narrow gorge overhung by a huge escarpment. On the summit of the hill rests a boulder with a pit hollowed out in the middle of it for the annual lamp lighted on the night of Kritigai-deepam during the month of Kartigai. Between this boulder and an artificial mound called Tulsi-mantapam is situated Pillaithadam, another place of curious tradition. This is, in fact, a narrow place of fine sand within a ruined enclosure of boulders and looks like the mouth of a well. The pilgrims visiting this spot have a belief in the supernatural appearance of the foot-print of a certain "Mahatma" like that of a child, on the sand, and this vestige, it is believed, can be sighted only by those who are virtuous.

The adjoining branch of this hill is called Devendran-pottai, where a pedestal or post quarried within the interior portion of a rock on the summit has obtained the name of Anai-kettum-tari. The tradition is that Indra, the king of the celestials who inhabits Swarga, came on his white elephant, "Iravatham," and halted in this hill to get the favour of the god Thanoomal-ayar of Suchindrem, and his elephant was tied by him to this pedestal. Close to this there is a pond known by the name of Devendran-sonai and a rock called Aundar-parai, each having a myth about it, besides one or two inscriptions of a recent period and several quaint representations of Hindu gods.

Now leaving all these traditions, which may summarily be dismissed as absurd, let me turn to what sober conjectures and suggestions have been made upon these relics by Mr. T. S. Ganesa Pillay, the Travancore Archæological Field Assistant, whose recent explorations shed many interesting lights. For the few facts mentioned here I am indebted to the courtesy of this learned antiquary, with whom I had a chance of co-operating for some time. According to him, the hill Maruttuva-malai, as well as several other antique places in South Travancore, abounds with Buddhist vestiges, but these have been, in the course of ages, from the circumstances of their being near Hindu temples, converted into sacred symbols of Hindu gods, with necessary attribution of spurious traditions, by the members of an ardent Siva or Vishnava community, as the case may be. From a close survey of a rock-cut cave existing in the interior of the Paramananthalingam temple of this hill, one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that it was undoubtedly a Buddhist Monastery in ancient days. As regards the origin of the names Devendran pottai and Devendran-sonai—they certainly arose from the name of an ancient Pallavaking Devendra Varma Mr. J. Burgess, the eminent archæologist, says that Indra is as prominent in Jaina as Buddha mythology, if not more so, and with his consort, Indrani, is frequently figured on the lower jambs of doorways of temples ("vide" Indian Antiquary, Vol. 32, page 464). The inscription of an ancient Pallava king named Devendra-Varma was evidently found and published by the Rev. T. Foulkes, another accredited authority. As for Anai-kettum-tari, Mr. Pillay says, it is a half done "dagoba" or mahachakra of Buddhist architecture, while Aundar-parai might have been a monastery or altar of the religionists other than Hindu.

Now, in the light of such facts as these, it is easy to come to a history of the hill Maruttuva-malai. Very nearly two thousand years ago, when India witnessed grand religious revolutions under the influence of the sceptre of Asoka, a body of Buddhist Missionaries, actuated by their basic doctrine of relieving human sufferings, came and settled in the Malayakuta or the Mahen dragiri ranges of hills, and from there made an attempt to convert the people of Kerala. Though their mission failed in its purpose, yet the people were to some extent influenced by the Bikshoos who preached compassion to all human beings and animals. At the present day, we come across with many books in. Tamil literature left to us by Buddhist writers, especially various medical treaties in verse which are studied and applied to practical use by those who lead that the medical profession among the Tamils. The authors of these books who are all Arhats, are regarded by the people as Sidhas and sages. Probably a body at least of the disciples of these Sidhas whom the people called by the appellation of "maruttuvar," which means physicians, had built a monastery on the hill Maruttuva-malai and flourished for a time carrying on the noble work of healing the maladies of suffering humanity. We further learn, from a sketch of Asoka's life, that everywhere, in his Empire and in the neighbouring kingdoms the King provided medicines of two sorts, medicines for men and medicines for animals. Whenever useful plants either for men or for animals were wanting they were imported and planted. This fact clearly explicates the mysterious virtue of Maruttuva-malai to which, even to this day, native physicians often resort in search of whatever rare herbs they require.

APRIL IN MADEIRA.

The mists have been growing lighter and less frequent on the mountain tops that eat into the sky high above. When they are there they hang over peak and gully in fleecy coils that scarcely break the dark background against which they float. Down the rocky beds of the rivers the waters trickle with a more subdued sound. They would even seem to leap less riotously along the stone lengths of the "levadas"—those innumerable tiny irrigation canals whose network covers the mountain sides. Each terrace, moreover, with its peas, beans, and potatoes, drinks in its specified allowance of the water with ever-increasing greed. The sugarcane is being cut. Broad patches of land are already shorn of their leafy covering, while the cane itself is stacked upon countless crude sledges that go, slithering and sliding behind their oxen, towards the mill in the town below. It is seldom that the loads fail to arrive in a more dishevelled condition than that in which they left, it is true. For, once in the streets of the town they must run the gauntlet of many companies of predatory youngsters who break off large fragments from the pink cane as it passes and nibble them with fierce content until the cobbled roadways art littered far and wide with the rejected outer peelings.

In the Bay the boats glide to and fro in the shelter of newly-stretched white awnings. The diving boys are even busier than before at the sides of the great liners as they steam in majestically from the open sea. Sources of wonder as they are, they have their rivals—honest, hard-working swimmers who perform similar feats to the accompaniment of neither spectators above nor silver in the water below. A tug from the northern coast, laden to the brand new wine, has come to an anchor a few hundred yards from the shore. She is flinging the great casks from her down into the sea by twos and threes, and as each, when the splash of its fall has died away, floats just awash it is pounced upon by an amphibious creature who has been paddling expectantly in the neighbourhood. Then they go spinning through the waves towards the shore, trundled at an amazing pace by the swimmer behind them.

The markets, too, in April are brisker and more filled with life than ever. The peasant, in Sunday clothes and best black slouch hat, comes to town, filled with great expectations, and driving before him every available pig. Not that his herd will be imposing in point of numbers. It may consist of anything from one to half a dozen members. In the latter case each will probably be guided by string reins attached to a string harness c

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BANK VS. BIRKMYRES.

Mr. Sinha's Address.

At the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday Mr. Justice Chitty resumed the hearing of the suit of the Bank of Bengal against Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers.

Mr. Sinha, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Stokes, instructed by Messrs. Morgan and Co., appeared for the plaintiff Bank. Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. Knight and Mr. Evans Pugh, instructed by Messrs. Pugh and Co., represented the defendant firm.

Mr. Sinha continued his address on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Sinha referred to two letters both dated the 5th March 1907 and one letter dated the 6th March 1907, all from Savage to Bruce Smith, and said the question was as to what effect these three letters had in this case as showing what impression was produced on Bruce Smith's mind. One letter was marked private and confidential. The question which counsel asked his lordship to consider was this. Were these letters written as the result of a conspiracy between Savage and Bruce Smith or were they written by Savage for the purpose of producing an impression on Bruce Smith's mind that the security was all right in which case there would be nothing dishonest so far as Bruce Smith was concerned, though if the statements contained in them were untrue there would be dishonesty on Savage's part? Did the letters or their contents indicate that there was any understanding of that kind between Savage and Bruce Smith?

Counsel read portions of these letters and said that under these circumstances Bruce Smith believed the statements contained in these letters and acted on these statements. Could his lordship say now whether Bruce Smith at that time believed or disbelieved these statements of savage's? These statements were certainly intended to be believed and they were calculated to produce the impression in Bruce Smith's mind that there was no further apprehension so far as the Bank's security was concerned. If Bruce Smith was a careful man he would have gone to Savage's premises to see for himself whether all the jute said to be in stock was really there. But under the circumstances as they then were—having regard to the fact that he had trusted Savage all along and thought Savage was a truthful man and was dealing honestly with him—would not Bruce Smith be justified in believing these statements? Whether Bruce Smith was justified or not did he believe these statements or not? The question was not ought Bruce Smith to have believed Savage but did he?

Mr. Sinha then dealt with the position on the 7th March and said that, if there was any understanding between Savage and Bruce Smith, Savage would not have taken the trouble to point out the value of the jute he had to convince Bruce Smith that the Banks' security was nearly complete. These statements showed and showed conclusively that there was no understanding whatever between Savage and Bruce Smith and that Bruce Smith was believing Savage and thinking that Savage was carrying out his promise to fill the godowns.

They were concerned in this case, said Mr. Sinha, with what Bruce Smith's state of mind was when he discounted the bills on the 9th March. Counsel had shown that up to the 8th march the statements made to Bruce Smith by Savage were that he (Savage) had in a great measure carried out his undertaking, that he had in a deal of jute, that he had got a prospective purchaser for a part of the jute got in and that the result of that would be the clearing of the Bank's account. The question was this, was that impression created or not in Bruce Smith's mind? Is his lordship found that that impression was created in Bruce Smith's mind, it mattered little to the Bank whether Savage's statements were true or not.

Chitty, J.: I am not quite satisfied as to that last statement of yours but I will put it to you later.

Mr. Sinha replied that supposing there was negligence would that be enough for the purposes of the defence? However blundering it might have been, however, careless it might have been, that was not enough. It was no fraud. There was no fraud without dishonesty. It was necessary for the other side to make out that there was dishonest intention in the mind of Bruce Smith or as the case in 93 Queen's Bench Division, which Mr. Sinha had cited on Tuesday, put it there must be a "wicked mind" in order to constitute a case of fraud. He (Mr. Sinha) was assuming that the case was not one of misrepresentation by the Bank, but a case of fraud which the defendants had to make out against the Bank's agent. He would deal with the question of carelessness and dishonesty latter on. For the present all he wanted to establish, if he could, was that there was no dishonest intention in the mind of Bruce Smith and that he was not conspiring with Savage for the purpose of committing a fraud either on the "biparis" or firms in Calcutta.

Counsel next referred to the letter of the 8th March written by Bruce Smith to the head office and which dealt with the head office's letters of the 4th and 5th March. There was no question that there was negligence on Bruce Smith's part. There was also said to be negligence on the part of the Bank durwans stationed at Savage's premises.

Chitty, J.: I am bound to say that your witnesses have given no satisfactory explanation as to what the duties of the durwans were. I have not been able to ascertain what they were there for.

Mr. Sinha said that as far as he could gather the durwans were there to show that the Bank had a lien over some of the jute. Much had been made of the fact that the old durwans had been dismissed and it was sought to be shown that they were dismissed because they failed in their duty to report. That, however, was not so. The evidence on that point came merely to this, that the old, durwans were found unsatisfactory and were changed. Did the new durwans, report? No. How could they report when they did not know what jute belonged to the Bank?

Dealing with the question of the removal of the jute, Mr. Sinha said that if Savage removed that jute without any intention of replacing it then he was guilty of fraud. If Savage's servants or the "biparis" took it away that would be a frand on Savage's part because he was not free to dispose of it until he had replaced it. The question was did Bruce Smith consider it fraudulent at the time?

When Bruce Smith found that the Bank's security which ought to have been there was not there and that there was nothing to replace it, it was his duty to find out what Savage had done. When Savage returned and he heard Savage's explanation and Savage kept on writing to him that the jute had been all but replaced, would Bruce Smith under those circumstances have been justified in considering that Savage was acting fraudulently. The head office did not say it was a fraud. The position so far as Bruce Smith was concerned on the 8th March was this. He took it that Savage would fill his godowns as promised, that there need be no further apprehension on his part and that he need not bother about what had gone before.

These letters, Mr. Sinha said, clearly disproved the idea of any fraud on Bruce Smith's part. If his lordship was persuaded to hold that this was a deeply laid plot between Savage and Bruce Smith and that these letters were written in pursuance of that plot, then his (Mr. Sinha's) argument would be useless. If on the other hand—as Mr. Sinha submitted they were—they were letters written naturally and without any pre-concert of this kind they amply disposed of the suggestion that there was any fraude by Bruce Smith or that Bruce Smith was committing a frand with the connivance of Savage. The other case was that Savage was committing a fraud with the connivance of Bruce Smith. Either case was disproved by these letters. Counsel submitted that these letters destroyed the idea of any connivance between Bruce Smith and Savage.

Dealing with the payment by the Dacca branch of the Bank of Rs. 35,000 to Savage and the discounting of the bills on the 9th March, Mr. Sinha asked whether his lordship thought that Bruce Smith would have paid that money and discounted those bills if he did not believe Savage's statement as to the nature of the difficulty and the solution of that difficulty. In all he did Bruce Smith relied on Savage's statement when he discounted those bills and paid out a further sum of Rs. 35,000. There was no dishonest idea in Bruce Smith's mind when he discounted those bills. Bruce Smith would not have advanced the Rs. 35,000 unless he believed Savage's statement as otherwise he would have got into a hopless muddle with the head office. It might be suggested that the situation was desperate. Did the situation look desperate? As a matter of fact was not the situation much less desperate so for as Bruce Smith was concerned? Bruce Smith had paid out Rs. 35,000 but had got jute in the godowns to the extent of Rs. 1,71,000 on the 7th March. Therefore at any rate although Bruce Smith had paid out Rs. 35,000 the result had been that the Bank had got Rs. 1,71,000. The situation was not desperate in any way but had improved. Therefore when Bruce Smith discounted these bills there was nothing in the evidence on which his lordship could hold that Bruce Smith was acting dishonesty or taking part in any fraud on anybody.

Mr. Sinha then went on to ask what had been alleged as against Bruce Swith as showing his honest intention up to that time. All this correspondence showed that there was nothing dishonest. Bruce Smith might have been negligent in relying on Savage's statements but that he did rely upon them was clear proof of is honesty. The correspondence upon which the other side relied was a much safer guide than Bruce Smith's statements under the pressure of cross-examination. That correspondence showed what actually passed between these persons much better than the witness evidence here. But it was said that there was dishonesty on Bruce Smith's part and that he was discounting bills drawn on people in Calcutta whom Savage was telling that he had jute in his godowns ready and that Bruce Smith knew that savage had not that jute. That therefore implied this. First of all that Savage was making a statement to the people in Calcutta on whom these bills were drawn that he had the jute ready which was the subject matter of contract, than in making that statement he was acting dishonestly and that when he discounted the bills Bruce Smith knew that Savage was making that fradulent statement.

Chitty J: Or ought to have known.

Mr. Sinha: Ought to have known is no sufficient. In the first place the evidence is that we don't know what the terms of hypothecation with the Alliance Mills were. Therefore it is not much use in saying that they must have been the same as the terms of hypethecition with Birkmyres because we don't know. Further we have further evidenee that as far as Eddis is concerned he did not everead them. My explanation with regard to that is (1) that the letter of hypothecation was not a dishonest statement on Savage's part (2) that Bruce Smith did not know what the statement was (3) that if he did know he could not from that come to the conclusion that the statement was false and (4) that even if he knew that that statement was false he was under no obligation to Birkmyres to tell them or to tell the head office to tell them that it was false.

Chitty, J.: Not even when presenting the bills for acceptance?

Mr. Sinha: No. He was not bound to tell them that any statement of Savage's he knew to be false was false.

Chitty J.: That seems to me to be the real crux in the case. Was there any such obligation?

Mr. Sinha: First of all is this statement false?

Chitty, J.: The letter of hypothecation?

Mr. Sinha: Yes. Your lordship has heard from the evidence that Hutchison was offered ready goods. It was Hutchison who suggested that he would not take ready goods because he had no godown space, another reason being that money was too dear.

Mr. Sinha then went on to say that his lordship must consider what was in Savage's mind at the time of the contract.

Chitty J.: You say it was really a contract for forward money?

Mr. Sinha: Yes. There is nothing in the contract which would make it a breach of contract on Savage's part if he did not have the jute in his premises before the 31st March.

Counsel then went on to say that so far as knowledge of these letters of hypothecation was concerned it had not been brought home to Bruce-Smith at all. There was nothing to show that Bruce-Smith knew of these terms or that in forwarding these bills he did something which was wrong on his part. A letter of hypothecation was a wrong term.

Chitty J.: Oh no.

Mr. Sinha: You cannot hypothecate to yourself your own goods. If it was a contract for ready goods it would have been right.

Mr. Sinha next remarked that assuming his lordship held that Bruce Smith knew that this was a latter of hypothecation in which Savage was stating that the goods were there ready lying baled on his premises, what obligation was there on Bruce Smith to disclose that fact even if he knew it to be false.

Counsel then dealt with the procedure adopted in the head office here with regard to such bills and said that even if the Deputy Secretary saw these bills he would not know that the bills were coming with letters of hypothecation. The number of bills coming to the head office must be immense and it was impossible for the Secretary to go through each bill in the way suggested by the other side. How could the Secretary even if he knew there was anything wrong have told Birkmyre's when the bills were presented that there was something wrong? There was nothing wrong so far as Bruce Smith and the head office were concerned and the had office could not have said that even if they wanted to. What could the head office have said to Birkmyres on the day the bills were presented?

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

On the Court re-assembling Mr, Sinha resumed his address.

Mr. Sinha next referred to Birkmyre's 4,000 bales and asked, did Bruce Smith know that there were not those 4,000 bales there. He was taking it from the point of view that Bruce Smith knew these 4,000 bales were not there on the 9th March when he discounted these bills.

Chitty J.: That seems to me the critical point in the case. If the Bank knew that there were not these 4,000 bales ought they to have presented those bills to Birkmyre's?

Mr. Sinha: In business each one must look after himself. You cannot lay down a standard of conduct which would require men of business to look to any interests except their own. After all what is the conduct created by the acceptance. Supposing the money was paid could they recover unless they showed fraud. Would it be open to them to say "when I paid you, you knew Savage made a dishonest representation to me and you did not put me on any guard." What duty is there on me to do so. Silence is fraudulent only when there is a duty, to speak but not otherwise or as Sir Frederick Pollock puts it "the law of England does not make it obligatary on anybody to speak the truth," and I take it that the law of England is the same as the law of India. Supposing it was known at Dacca that the 4,000 bales were not ready on the 9th March and Dacca discounted these bills on the 9th and got them presented by the head office on the 13th in the usual course, ought the Bank to have stated to Birkmyres that the bales were not there on the 9th?

Chitty, J.: That is the whole point.

Mr. Sinha: I put that in two ways. First, I do not for one moment admit that Bruce Smith found out the 4,000 bales were not there or that he ought to have found out that these 4,000 bales were there. Second, assuming that he did find out that the 4,000 bales were not on Savage's premises on the 9th March was there any obligation on him to tell Birkmyres that when the bills were presented on the 13th.

Mr. Sinha then went on to say that supposing the 4,000 bales were not on Savage's premises on the 9th March and the Bank were aware of that, was there any duty cast on the Bank to make that statement to Birkmyres. In that connection it was not the defendants' case that the Bank made any positive repesentation. The Bank were silent and the other side said that that silence was fraudulent. On that point counsel referred to the provisions of section 19 and said he would read Hutchison's evidence on that point.

Chitty, J.: You need not refer to it. He said he had an agency there and was besides acquainted with three or four people and could easily have ascertained whether Savage's statement was true or not.

Mr. Sinha cited a case in 4 Calcutta Weekly Notes, page 369 and said that even if his lordship were to find that there was silence—fraudulent in the meaning of section 16—the question would still be whether the defendants could not with ordinary diligence have discovered the truth or otherwise of the representation made by Savage. The defendants, own statement in the witness box was that they could have made that discovery.

After citing a case in 93/1 Queen's Bench Division, page 539, Mr. Sinha went on to say that that brought them to the period when they were discounted at Dacca, sent to Calcutta and discounted by the head office. He had attempted to show that up to the 9th March the correspondence tended to show that Bruce Smith was placing confidence and trust in Savage and was relying upon Savage to fulfil his promise to fill his godowns so as to replace the Bank's security and that in discounting these bills he was not a party to any conspiracy such as that which was alleged—which was not opened by Mr. Norton but which was made by Hutchison, the charge being that Bruce Smith was aiding and obetting Savage in swindling Birkmyres. Counsel submitted that Bruce Smith acted perfectly "bona fide" in discounting these bills.

Chitty, J.: Are you coming back to that point that even if the Bank did know that these bales were not there they were under no obligation to tell Birkmyres that.

Mr. Sinha: If I had any obligation my silence was authoritative. The case that I have just cited in 93/1 Queen's Bench Division and the other cases referred to there all lay down this, that there is no general obligation to tell the truth unless it can be shown that there is a duty on someone to do so. I go further and say that supposing there was an obligation of me to tell the truth and I did not do so what does it amount to but this, a fraudulent silent and nothing more than that.

Chitty, J.: And that you say is covered by the exception to section 19?

Mr. Sinha: Yes. I would also refer your lordship to two other cases. One is in 47 Law Journal series Bench, page 290 and the other is 4 Appeal cases, page 13.

Mr. Sinha went on to say that the contention was that having committed an offence it was desired to keep that back by the non disclosure of certain documents. From Mr. Moberley's report Mr. Sinha said that he would confine himself to paragraph 5 in which it was said that they were only waiting for Birkmyre's to accept the bills to close down Savage's business. The larger the business went on the greater was the chance of the Bank making money and the whole point was that the Bank was only waiting for this security to be made sufficient to pounce down upon him and close him down. There was nothing, Mr. Sinha held to justify this. This was written two days after the fire. All that Mr. Moberley referred, it was this that when he went down on the 13th the business was far from satisfactory, and, it would not be to the advantage of the Bank to close Savage down. No body would understand from that that there was any intention of fraud in the mind of Moberley or the interests he was representing. The very fact that Savage was able to point out to Bruce Smith that he had a contract with Birkmyre—or that Birkmyre was dealing with him the same as Gillanders Arbuthnot were—would not that itself be a matter of reassurance to Mr. Smith, namely that he was dealing with men of Birkmyre's position in this city, people of large means who would give credit to Savage—that Savage was alright and there was no necessity of closing him down. Later on Mr. Sinha said that they had evidence that there was jute in the godowns other than that under lier to the Bank, but how much it was they did not know. Further it was shown that there was jute said to belong to Birkmyre in that godown No. 1, but how much it was they did not know. Mr. Sinha went on to say "If I show that there was 16,000 maunds in the godown, although they were not in the lien to me I have gained my point. The question of partial failure of consideration is not a question which effects this base although it might effect the Insurance cases. Referring to the letter from Mr. Shorrock to Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Sinha asked if this letter was to be taken as notice to the Bank upon wkich they were bound to act that this man was insolvent at the time.

THE DEFENCE ADDRESS.

Mr. Evans Pugh then rose to address the Court on behalf of the defence. The learned Counsel began by saying that in the few minutes at his disposal he would like to point out certain fallacies that underlie the whole of the Sinha's arguments as regards the question of duty. Mr. Pugh also dealt in brief with the points taken up by Mr. Sinha with regared to Mr. Bruce Smith's evidence.

The Court then rose for the day.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS WRITING.

Two more Editors Charged.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, the Editor of the "Vihari," a Marathi weekly, published in Bombay, under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt or exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused was arrested on Friday evening in Zaoba's Wadi, Girgaon, by Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Inspector Favel identified the accused as the person named in the information.

Mr. Bowen asked for a remand of the case and his Worship remanded the case till the 27th instant.

Mr. Bowen said that it was desirable to fix an early date for the case.

His Worship said that all his mornings till the 27th were full and all his afternoons till that date were engaged.

Mr. Desai then applied to his Worship to enlarge the accused on bail. He submitted that though the offence was non-bailable, he presumed his Worship had not read the article and it was therefore impossible for his Worship to say that the article complained of was really seditious. He surmised that the article appeared in the "Vihari" of the 5th or 6th ultimo.

Mr. Bowen said that the article complained of appeared in the issue of the 13th ultimo.

Mr. Desai said that the question was one of law and fact and there was no reasonable ground for his Worship to say that the article was seditious.

His Worship refused the application.

Mr. Desai then asked his Worship what the heading of the article was.

His Worship said that the article was headed "An Awakening."

ANOTHER EDITOR CHARGED.

Superintendent Sloane then charged Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, Editor and Proprietor of a weekly Marathi newspaper, called the "Arunodaya" published in Thana with a similar offence. The accused was arrested by Inspector Sullivan at Thana, on Friday night, at 10 p.m.

Mr. Bowen appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Desai defended the accused.

Inspector Sullivan identified the accused as the person mentioned in the information.

Mr. Desai applied for bail. His Worship refused the application.

Mr. Desai then wanted to know the heading o the article complained of and the date of the publication.

His Worship said the article was headed "A Grave Warning" and appeared in the "Arunodaya" of the 5th April.

The case was then remanded till the 29th instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 28th April.

The Chairman mentioned that the Trustees of the Panday Sanitarium, who had paid Rs. 18,500 towards the construction of the Cross Road on the Colaba Reclamation adjoining the Sanitarium, had requested through their Solicitors, that the road might be named after the late Mr. Merwanji Framji Panday, the donor of the Sanitarium, and that he had undertaken to recommend to the Board that the name "Panday Road" be adopted. He requested the approval of the Board to this.

Resolution approved.

Considered papers on the following letter from the Engineer, of the 11th April.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying estimate, amounting to Rs. 69,496, for the construction of the portion of the main road of Scheme III between Duncan Road and Parel Road, and to request the favour of your obtaining the Board's sanction thereto with a view to invite tenders and start the work at as early a date as possible.

The site clearing of this locality by first demolishing the buildings standing on the line of the road will be shortly started and arrangements made to accommodate the displaced poor into the new chawls at Imamwada as they get completed.

The expenditure is debitable to the total amount of Rs. 6,14,900 for the construction of the whole of Scheme III road, which figure was reported under this office No. 5299 of 30th August 1907.

Resolution—The estimate, amounting to Rs.69,496, is sanctioned, against the provision of Rs.6,14,900 made for roads, etc., in the second revision of the Scheme.

Considered the following *ad interim* Report of the Overbridges Committee, dated 13th April:—

We have had under consideration, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 31st July 1906, the question of the overbridges necessary in connection with the Board's Scheme sNos. V and VI in the North of the Island, and the allocation of cost in connection therewith; and incidentally we have considered the protest raised in the Board's letter to Government, dated 19th July 1905, which was adopted in Trustees' Resolution No. 148, dated the 14th idem, as to the acquisition by the G. I. P. Ry. Co. of the triangular area North of Dadar Station, lying between the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, and the proposed Mahim Loop line, and particularly as to use of any portion of this area for the erection of workshops.

We have re-perused the Government reply thereto as contained in their letter of the 1st September 1905, which is embodied in Trustees' Resolution of the 28th September 1905. It will be seen from that letter that Government remark as follows:—"Certain small plots in the triangular piece of land between the two Railways and one plot to the East of the G. I. P. Railway included in Scheme V have already been notified for acquisition on behalf of the Railway department. In addition to these, however, it is probable that the greater portion of the remainder of the area between the two Railways will be required for traffic sidings and the like: and it is under the consideration of Government whether the remainder of the triangular area not required for traffic sidings together with land further North and outside the boundary of Scheme. V should be utilised by the railways concerned for other purposes;"—and that they promise full consideration of the Board's letter.

The Board's Scheme No. V which accordingly omitted the triangular piece of land in question was in due course submitted to and sanctioned by Government. Nothing, however, has since been heard from Government as to what has been decided with regard to the remainder of the area not required for traffic sidings.

We therefore consider that the time has arrived when Government should be again approached in the matter, and a fresh protest be submitted against the proposed erection of workshops in the area, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

Resolution.—The Report is adopted and Government should be addressed accordingly.

Considered the following notice of motion from Mr. T. W. Cuffe, dated 22nd April 1908.

"That the attention of the Chairman be called to the absence of any special recreation grounds for the lessees of the Colaba Reclamation, and that he be asked to report as to the feasibility of supplying the same"

Resolution.—Adopted.

A HONEYMOON IN THE DESERT.

It was recently stated that the honeymoon trip is going out of fashion, the reason probably being that such a holiday served no purpose beyond teaching two young people to tire of each other's society. A lengthened honeymoon trip is too severe a test of human nature; but there is no rule without an exception. And the exception of the Count and Countess Lesdain is a very striking one. Setting out from Pekin—"one of the dirtiest towns on earth"—with a small supply of provisions and a few servants, all more or less unreliable, the Count and Countess traversed China, crossed Tibet from north to south, and after seventeen months of toilsome and dangerous travel finally arrived at Sikkim on the Indian frontier. The Count de Lesdain had had much previous experience of travel in wild and unknown regions; but it was a new undertaking for the Countess. And, as Mr. John Murray very rightly remarks in his graceful preface to the Count's interesting book, the fact that a young lady of nineteen should have faced and sustained the hardships of such a journey must certainly arouse a feeling of admiration in the mind of the reader.

M. De Lesdain makes light of the hardships in many instances, but it is easy to see that the difficulties that beset him were of no ordinary kind. On the other hand, having resolved to undertake the journey, he decided from previous experience that it was no trip for a passive resister. A man who is going to cross China must be apt at all the conventional forms of ceremony and politeness, and he must be suave and forbearing to an extraordinary degree. But when it is clear that the other man is spoiling for a fight, the best thing to be done is to oblige him as quickly as possible, and see that you not only get in the first blow but that it is also an exemplarily conclusive one. The Count's rule is that when travelling in China you must take a high line; and when travelling in Tibet you must be unostentatious. But there is no room for missionary meekness in either of those ill-favoured spots.

As a matter of fact the Count has more than one grievance against the missionaries. They allow themselves and even their wives to be scoffed at in public places; and though this spirit of meekness is doubtless very commendable from the point of view of sublime ethics, it is not convincing to the natives, and adds to the difficulties of less forbearing European travellers. The Count's method was quite different. He was in the middle of a snow-covered district, infested with bandits and other evilly disposed persons, and his men were afraid to go on. They knelt down in the snow and wept and prayed in the hope of persuading the Count to turn back, and in support of their plea they said they had met a soldier who had crossed the road two years previously and had lost his mules and baggage.

To put an end to these lamentations I bade them bring up the soldier. He was a tall and insolent ruffian. As he began to repeat his string of lies, I struck him across the face with my riding-whip, and sent him rolling in the snow. I promised similar treatment to anyone who should make any further reference to the perils of crossing the mountains.

On another occasion when a crowd of unruly Chinese had gathered round his tent and refused to go away, the Count went to the door with a pot of tea and flung the best part of the scalding mixture in the faces of the nearest and most assertive intruders. And once when he was short of provisions, and the people of a certain village had been forbidden to supply him with food of any kind, the Count went out with his gun and potted a couple of sheep in defiance of all authority, and then politely requested the owners to send in their bill, which would be promptly met. "Discipline must be maintained!"

The irresistible craving for peril and adventure which the Count's record reveals is a healthy sign. Many people who know only the attraction of conventional comforts and regular meals will possibly fail to understand why a lady and gentleman of sufficient means to enable them to live in nicely-ordered luxury should go out of their way to make themselves uncomfortable and unhappy. The modern revolt against leisured ease, however, is not an attitude to be discouraged. For most people in centres of civilisation life is very much too comfortable, and the hardier spirits are ever obsessed by a longing to go out and see whether man has yet lost his ability to fight nature, as it were, hand to hand, without the aid of the innumerable conveniences that our hyper-civilisation showers upon us. There is no danger that the example is one that is likely to be widely followed; we shall not rise from our armchairs in large numbers to purposely court a picturesque hazard of death, but we shall not on that account diminish the sum of our admiration for the sterner spirits among us. Besides, the benefits of such journeys out of the beaten track are likely to be felt by all white people. The "yellow peril" is an over-rated danger; but it is good for the yellow man's health occasionally to meet a white man who cannot be pushed about without evincing a desire to push back again with a minimum of ceremony.

THE MISSIONARY SYSTEM.

Many, if not most, of the white men in the interior are missionaries who are submissive by the order of their calling. The Count the Lesdain protests on several occasions in his book against this impolitic display of Christian resignation; and he repeats as the result of personal experience, a criticism that many travellers in China have made concerning the practical value of missionary labours

Around San-tao-ho there are numerous Christians cultivating the lands conceded to them, and living happily enough together. When there is any dispute, or any cause for the intervention of authority, it is referred to the bishop, who maintains a constant court of appeal. The worst of this system is that the Christians consider their missionaries morally bound to support them under all circumstances, whether they are right or wrong. In case of famine, instead of looking for work or relying on their own industry for their food, they have recourse to the ever-open purse. Under these conditions to be a Christian is to be practically certain of support. It is not to be wondered at that many find in a change of religion a provision for daily bread.

It is, of course, clearly impossible for missionaries, however discerning, to be able to decide which of their converts have adopted the new religion from sordid motives, and which from spiritual. The Count is not, however, an enthusiast in regard to the results of the prevailing system.

Is it advantageous, or otherwise, to have Christian servants when travelling in China? I should answer the question in the negative. The fact is that Christians, accustomed to being constantly helped and pampered by their missionaries, consider themselves specially unlucky unless they always receive the same amiable and confidential treatment. But the chief of a caravan must keep himself at a distance, and make himself respected, and this is impossible in dealing with Chinese Christians, who become insolently familiar, and discuss their orders as soon as they cease to grovel. After a few days they are discontented, and constantly threaten to report to their missionaries the cavalier treatment which they are receiving. With this nation, above all others, fear is the beginning of wisdom.

I should always recommend travellers to take with them heathen Chinese, not opium smokers, if possible, to pay them liberally, and to punish them mercilessly for the least fault. For money the Chinaman will go anywhere, and usually behaves well when his evil instincts are held in check by the hope of a large reward. The Christians are as great thieves as the heathen, but they are more hypocritical, and certainly more deceitful. Finally there are opium smokers among them, as I proved later on.

Whatever success the missionaries may or may not have achieved, however, it seems tolerably clear that the high standard of British commercial morality has borne good fruit as far as the Chinese in the Treaty ports are concerned. Merchants who transact business on the coast towns of the Far East have nothing to complain of as regards the integrity of the natives there. Away in the interior, however, the local mandarins and princes could not live except by a system of organised plunder, which, though perfectly simple, is delightfully effective. The mandarin has to pay away to his superiors in Pekin by way of commission all the emoluments officially assigned to his post, and he, therefore, has to levy excessive taxes on his subordinates in order to provide himself with a living wage. The subordinates in their turn live by terrorising the traders; and the traders are more expert in the art of adulteration than even the suburban grocer of Western tradition.

However perfect such a system of organised chicanery must be, it would appear as if it must result in the squeezing of the man at the bottom desperately hard. The interior of China seems to bear a striking resemblance to the fabled island whose inhabitants earned a precarious living by taking in each other's washing. M. de Lesdain speaks of having met enterprising merchants who sold goods at ten times their value, and even then quantities of small pebbles were surreptitiously added to the legitimate merchandise in order to turn the scale still more in favour of the vendor. Even the monks, who might not unreasonably be expected to set some kind of a standard of morality, join in the general scramble for ill-got gain by performing an occasional feat of parlour magic for the benefit of a fellow-countyman who can afford to pay for the privilege, and who will not be too particular as to the actual material result achieved. Whatever the Christian missionaries may or may not have accomplished, they can hardly have failed to improve, to some extent, the extraordinary corruption of China's internal administration.

M. de Lesdain proves himself in this book to be something more than a great traveller and a leader of men. He notes with amusement the constant attempts made to take advantage of what the natives regarded apparently as the inevitable simplicity and innocence of the mere white man. His servants seem to have devoted most of their spare time to the concoction of new and original plans for defrauding him and when it is considered that they in their turn were being defrauded by every merchant or monk alerter than themselves, it is clear that the intrepid explorer needed all the qualifications of an able man of business, in addition to his other virtues, in order to accomplish his extraordinary undertaking. In spite of all difficulties, however, M. and Mme. de Lesdain journeyed on, over sand and snow, valley and mountain, with an amazing indifference to the dangers, and what was worse, the half-veiled treachery, they encountered on all sides.

A BRAVE MAN'S FEAR.

This happy state of mind is instanced on many occasions in M. de Lesdain's absorbing narrative. Once when the caravan was crossing a river, the bed of which consisted of shifting sand, it was suddenly discovered that the mules and horses were gradually disappearing under the water. This was a rather trying situation, especially as such a bed of sand was infinitely more dangerous for a human being than for a quadruped. But the Count and his Countess at once rallied their panic-stricken servants; and by dint of elaborate precautions and six hours of extremely hard and anxious work, they succeeded in saving all the animals but two. The Count records the stirring adventure with a charming simplicity. The thought of his marvellous escape doesn't seem to bother him. What he really was concerned about was the fear of losing his animals and his food supply. And when he was satisfied that the greater part of these were safe, he gives a little chuckle of satisfaction and dismisses the personal peril as all part of the day's work. Only once apparently did this intrepid traveller lose his nerve, and like most men who are usually strangers to fear, he makes a special point of mentioning the occasion of his lapse from grace.

As I was jogging along behind the caravan, admiring the snow covered country, which was really surprisingly magnificent, an enormous eagle suddenly dashed out of the rocks and swept on extended wings close to my mule's head. The animal, taking fright leaped to the edge of the abyss, and for a second I felt myself hopelessly lost. Two of its hoofs lost their hold on the path, and kicked loose stones down on the ice below. But by a great effort of its steel-like muscles it recovered its hold and the incident was miraculously over, leaving us safe and sound. My nerves were so shaken by the horrible tension of that second that I felt that I could ride no more on that stage, and preferred to walk to the end of it.

In the heart of the desert, far away from even the most moderate essentials of civilized comfort, Mme. de Lesdain was attacked by typhoid fever. In his quietly courageous way the Count speaks of the trouble as "one of those accidents against which the will of man can do nothing." Yet he was clearly not the man to sit still and await destiny without at least an attempt to alter the stars in their course. For a time nothing could be done, as the Countess was too ill to be moved. They had to stay in a desolate place, with no other water for drinking than melted snow, and without any means of renewing their provisions, which were gradually diminishing. But at the earliest moment the Countess was carried on a litter to a mission station three days' journey away, where she happily regained her health. "I will say little of the anxiety of that journey," says the Count almost apologetically. But it speaks for itself.

The story of the Count's meeting with the Prince of Alashan is very entertaining. So also is his explanation of how the Prince came to change the domain over which he was ruler.

He is not, properly speaking, Prince of Alashan, but really Prince of Kokonor. His change of kingdom is an amusing story.

Several years ago he went to Pekin to be married. The policy of the Pekin Court, to that extent wise, consists in marrying to all the Mongol kinglets princesses of the Emperor's household, thus binding them to the dynasty by the links of matrimony. The Prince of Kokonor, having married a Princess, set out again with his spouse for his distant kingdom. The Princess had no liking for this journey, and ceaselessly lamented the distance of the country in which she was to live in future. At last, having reached the opening of the Alashan Desert, she absolutely refused to go a step further. The Prince, in his perplexity, sent couriers to Pekin to submit his case, and to beg that his spouse might be forced to be reasonable. The reply from Pekin was that, if the Princess refused to go on, he must settle in the place where she had stopped, and thus the Prince of Kokonor become Prince of Alashan.

The solution of the problem as to why the Chinese in the interior are so much addicted to opium smoking may perhaps be found in this enlightening note:

I think that we should have gone mad with boredom if we had had to live long shut up in a Chinese town. During the bad season of the rains there is nothing whatever to do. Social life exists but little in China. Friends rarely visit one another, there are no places of public entestainment except the sacred theatre, where plays are given only on certain occasions, and which is far from amusing even for the Chinese. After some fearfully unoccupied days I began to understand the huge influence over this nation of the opium, which produces a feeling of lassitude and of forgetfulness of the idea of time. There is practically no communication with the rest of the world. News spreads from the leading city of the province to the small towns by means of carters and caravan drivers, but after having passed through so many months it is no longer recognisable, and is wholly devoid of interest.

The town of Kan-chou-fu is evidently a great place for the disciples of the gentle Izaak Walton:

The first sight of the town is very pleasing, but, unfortunately it does not stand a closer examination. In fact, while this town has the great advantage of being very shady, it pays for it by being built on the sight of an ancient marsh, and, during the rainy season, it becomes a collection of unhealthy swamps. Even during the dry season there are sheets of water, sometimes of considerable size, inside the walls on all sides, and the inhabitants may be seen angling in the pools created by the rains at their very doors—a spectacle as amusing as it is uncommon.

BY THE WAY.

UNADVERTISED TREASURE.

During the past twelve months upwards of fifty thousand operations under anæsthetics were performed at the Royal Dental Hospital, a letter from that institution informs the world. As the perils of anæsthesia were very much under discussion last month it would be of advantage to have more information from such a list as this. New anæsthetics are constantly being announced, so that you may take your choice between gases of various names—chloroform, electric light, and the spirit of Epsom salts! But it is left for the layman to find out for himself which is best. A new one was tried last week for the extraction of a couple of teeth of a little girl. All she felt was the tiny prick of the syringe, and the teeth were drawn without a shadow of pain, and without any subsequent bleeding. The same compound had been used the previous day for the benefit of a bed-ridden man who for years has suffered from the worst form of heart disease. A doctor felt his pulse while the tooth was extracted. The patient felt not the slightest twinge of pain, and there was not the least variation in his pulse.

A MATTER OF DIPLOMACY.

Our masters of dentistry ought to award certificates for diplomacy as well as for skill in operations. Some say too much, some say not enough. There should be a special purgatory for the man who, after filling his patient's mouth with rolls of wadding and so forth, preparatory to "stopping" a tooth, begins a conversation in which occurs a string of interrogatories needing immediate answer. Another punishment should be designed for the dentist who unhandily removes those waddings which, having by this time adheard to the cheek and gum, bring away the skin of both as the dentist withdraws them. The true diplomatist in operating on a child would utter a word of warning. The child already mentioned suffered one apasm of fear. Some of the composition escaped into her mouth. It tasted salt, and she shuddered. "I wanted to be brave, or I should have cried," she afterwards explained. "When I tasted the salt I thought it was blood, and it made me think I should die." A word of explanation in advance would save a child's mind untold horrors.

THE DURATION OF DREAMS.

The German savant who is experimenting with a view to ascertaining the duration of dreams might get some useful information from patients who have passed the dentist's chair. One of them not long ago sat down; took gas, and dreamed for all he was worth. He saw himself finish his work, go to his club, leave for the station, run for the train, and miss it. He returned to his club and lay down on a settee in the library. There he passed a miserable, restless night, getting gradually colder and colder as the fire died down, and with a pain gradually growing about his head and face from the hardness of his couch. Five o'clock in the morning came, and the steward roused him to say that the club must now be closed. The sleeper got up feeling very seedy and stiff—to find that the steward was his dentist, and that the night's adventures had lasted exactly two-and-forty seconds.

FASHION IN FLOWERS.

Perhaps the slump in roses on St. George's Day was not altogether due to the weather. There are fashions in flowers as in everything else. As the Crimean war gave us the cigarette and altered the cut of our beards, so the Franco-Prussian war gave an extraordinary vogue to the cornflower, the favourite bloom of the German Emperor. Other flowers prosper or lag from less obvious causes. The finest aster, if it have the least suspicion of a daisy centre—which will come, no man can say how, in the finest stock, is absolutely unsaleable. So it is, though not to so pronounced an extent, with that gem of a rose, the niphetos. No well-appointed conservatory is complete without this rose, yet it will not sell in London. The rose is grown for profit, of course, but it has to go north. Londoners will not wear the rose which decorates the tables of Mayfair, so it is sent in thousands into Yorkshire, there to fill the button-holes of the colliers.

A GOOD T

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 15.] [BOMBAY, MAY 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/2	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/2		3/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities	82 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 3/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1/16
Do. in New York	52 1/2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 11 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·41 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5/8	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £150,000 for France.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet but steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 150,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 90,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots Steady with active demand and large business
Futures ... ...Strong.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales 18,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 5,000
Imports 5,000
Mid-Americans ... ...6·08—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... ...7 1-2 unchgd,

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·64	5·61	5·59	5·32	5·24
+05	+04	+04	+03	+02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·07	5·05	5·03
+03	+03	+03

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year... 7,700 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... „
Spot Cotton—10·80—39
Futures—Month of July 9·46—02 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. Oct. 9·13+15 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 10·36—07
Do. do. October 9·27—14
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London 8,470
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 50,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 24,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 425,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...235,000 „
Weekly Export of Cotton to Japan ... 2,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 3/32.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 19/32d. Sellers. Months—May-June.
Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—3 28/32d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 23/32d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 51 3-4 May-June—Hawre—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6⅞ unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 4 1/2d.
Months of Shipment.—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 9d.—Done.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£	71 10 0
Yellow Metal	d.	6 7/16

Tin plates :—
I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Bombay .....

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. C. B., Antwerp	£	5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£	12 5 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£	5 13 9

Arrivals :—"Lowgsor," "Harlyn," "Dido."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [16TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 25th „
Bank of Bombay..... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 1-4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There has been very little doing to-day and rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. demand and 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Home discount rates are said to be firmer and Banks are not quite so keen for bills at these rates. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France	103
Do 3 months' sight, Marks	131 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—
The market has been unchanged with very little doing. Rates opened at 95 11-16 ready and close unchanged but steady. Calcutta market is also steady at 95 11-16 ready and 95 13-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs 95-11
1st Settlement	...	„ 95-13

Sutlon :—
Bar Silver in London was 1 16 down on London on Friday at 24 3-16 for ready and forward delivery.

The local market had been steady and probably inclined to be firm at the undermentioned quotations. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	14	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There is little change to report in the position of the market to-day. Prices are practically unchanged though New Crop rates have advanced owing to the rise in October futures in the American markets. There is very little doing beyond small settlements for this month's delivery. The market closes steady as under.

A moderate business was done on export account in ready cotton at Colaba, enquiry running on account in Bengals and Oomras. Mills were buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230/1	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	212	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	207	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200/1	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	196	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	189	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	186	
Good Bagalkot ...	202/3	
Good Western Bijapur ...	204/5	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229/30	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Good Fine M. G. Broach ...	242/3	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	197	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192/3	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	182	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	5,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·64	5·61	5·59	5·37 (?)	5·26
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—05 (?)	+02

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
5·11	5·08	5·05	5·03
unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lin seed :—
The market is quiet with little doing, and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8 6 0	B. T.
May	„	8 10 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steadier with a fair enquiry.
We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready...	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
„ Delhi May ...	„	9 10 0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat Ready ...	„	10 4 0	B. T.
„ Cawnpore	„	10 0 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	54 8 0
Muggy	„	53 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„	53 8 0
„ Secunderabad ...	„	55 8 0

Poppyseed :—
Ready Rs. 10 7 0 B. T. Tone Steadier

Castorseed :—
... Rs. 29 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—
... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
June-July T.s. 5 13 0 R. T. Nominal.
Tone—No business.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, ... Rs. 6 6 6 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,402	1/2
India	64	
Indian Specie Bank	52	

Mills :—

Century	1,850	
David	360	
Kohinoor	725	
Manockji Petit	3,045	

Presses—

New Mofussil	620	

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	300	N. D.
Badham Pile & Co. ...	133	
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	267	1/2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,065	
Delhi Flour Mill	153	
Marcks and Co.	130	
The Bombay Electric Supply & Tram Co. Ordinary	153	1/2
The Bombay Electric Supply & Tram Pref.	159	Pref.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560	
Amritsar-Patti	114	
Tapti-Valley	425	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 16.] [BOMBAY, MAY 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 7/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	97	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	82 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 1/8		
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	52 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·41 3/4	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 pr.ct.	since	19th March 08
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	un	chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots .. ... Firm with active demand and large business.
Futures ... ...Irregular.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
* Total Sales ... ...12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 „
Imports ... ... 5,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·28 +18
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...7 5/8+1/8

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·67	5·63	5·60	5·41
+03	+02	+01	—01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·23	5·10	5·06	5·03	5·21
—0	—01	—01	—02	—02

* Sales increased yesterday by 8,000 bales.

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 9,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 8,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...18,000 „
Spot Cotton—10·80 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 9·69+23 } Advanced owing to favourable cables and to bullish week-end figures.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·33+20 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·46+10
Do do Oct. 9·35+08
Closing tone of futures—Steady.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ... 2,360,000 Bales
„ „ „ East Indian 295,000 „
„ „ Quantity in Sight ...10,600,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	106,500	Bales
„ Sold on Speculation	5,000	„
„ Sold for Exportation	8,000	„
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	76,000	„
„ Actual Exports	12,000	„
„ Week's Imports	68,000	„
„ Stock	823,000	„
Surat's Week's Sales	3,400	„
„ Sold on Speculation	1,800	„
„ Sold for Exportation	100	„
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,500	„
„ Actual Exports	600	„
„ Week's Imports	2,000	„
„ Stocks	18,000	„
Afloat Americans	40,000	„
„ Indian	7,000	„

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 1/4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 51 1/2 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 2/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3 9 1/2—Done.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	48,840	London	Hongkong Bank
347 Bars silver...	6,70,793	do	
1 Box Rupees ...	3,153	Port Said	
1 Box Sovs	37,500	London	Chartered Bk
371 Bars Silver...	7,08,033		
25 Bars Silver ...	45,382	London	Towner & Co
42 Bars Silver ...	82,393	do	National Bk
163 Bars Silver...	2,99,202	do	Yokohama Bk
41 Bars Silver ...	74,590	do	Comptoir National Representative in Bo. of the R C Bank
628 Bars Silver...	11,91,080	do	
6 Boxes Sovs.....	43,995	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold coins.....	14,291		
Rupees	2,770		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	322	Porebunder	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	777		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	15	Dwarka	
Rupees	375		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,171	bales
Wheat	1,148	cwts.
Linseed	2,392	„
Rapeseed	5,785	„
Gingellyseed	359	„
Poppyseed	8,799	„
Groundnuts	336	„
Castorseed	2,013	„
Rice	28,691	„
Myrabollams	8,229	„
Cottonseed	11,827	„
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	1,942	„
Joowar	68	„
Maize	nil	„

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th April 1908, as compared with the statement of 12th May 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 28. Rs.	a.	p.	May 12. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund..	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,91,63,233	15	9	1,88,02,453	0	11
Other Deposits, &c	100,694,696	3	2	15,58,41,843	8	4
Bank Post Bills &c.....	8,27,890	13	8	10,03,975	7	4
Sundries	27,26,014	11	0	30,07,623	13	0
Rs...	2,18,655,084	11	7	21,44,05,895	13	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,46,38,484	0	0	2,59,07,409	0	0
Other authorized Investments ...	32,40,473	0	0	32,03,399	0	0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	4,70,99,480	7	3	4,98,29,142	14	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,31,44,954	15	3	4,03,09,965	3	5
Bills discounted &c	3,47,89,886	11	0	3,41,82,069	6	7
Balances with other Banks ...	22,06,503	8	5	13,81,791	15	10
Bullions	.....			.....		
Dead Stock.....	17,71,218	6	1	17,91,003	13	10
Stamps	17,005	2	2	18,424	8	2
Sundries	1,81,693	8	11	1,01,2 0	2	1
	15,70,89,699	7	5	15,67,24,425	15	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	6,15,65,385	4	2	5,76,81,469	13	8
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
Rs...	2,18,655,084	11	7	21,44,05,895	13	7

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	99,905	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	98,630	Increase.
Other Deposits	3,25,814	Decrease.
Post Bills	1,80,174	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	15,50,300	Increase.
Loans	3,77,348	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit.....	10,21,567	Do.
Mercantile Bills.....	9,89,305	Do.
Cash of Head Office	17,38,356	Increase.
Cash at Branches	1,91,471	Do.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE PHALAROPES.

THE three members of this small family, which constitutes a distinct branch of the plovers, or charadriidae, are distinctly peculiar, both in form and habits. In the first place, though resembling very nearly several of their closer relations, the sandpipers, they are easily distinguished by the peculiar formation of their toes, each of which is provided with lobes, in the same manner as are the grebes. This flexible skin-like web does not connect the toes, as it does in most of the natatory birds, but runs down the margins of the toes, so that each toe has a leaf-like structure of skin on either side that folds underneath when the bird draws its feet forward beneath, but expands to its full, skull-like on making the backward stroke in the water. The utility of this is obvious in swimming; the greatest resistance to the water is obtained in propelling itself forward, while the least resistance is found while the bird is drawing forward its legs preparatory to the next stroke. As we might naturally expect with birds so designed, they are buoyant swimmers, and may frequently be seen long distances from land. They feed on small crustaceans, or minute creatures of the sea, that may be so often observed floating on the surface; they have even been observed picking parasites from off the back of the pelagic cetaceans.

In habits, too, they differ considerably from the great majority of their family; and, indeed, from the great majority of birds. The female bird is the more brightly coloured in the breeding season, and always larger in build than the male; and, as is usual in nature with this uncommon development, the courtship is conducted entirely by the female, who evidently does not always confine her attentions to one mate. The female bird, following up her advantage, has also emancipated herself from all family ties for the incubation of the eggs, and the rearing of the young brood is left entirely to what should be, under normal conditions, the sterner sex, but which in this case is evidently the weaker one. The cock bird has evidently rather a poor time of it altogether, and has but few rights to speak of. Two of these three species are known to British ornithologists, the grey phalarope and the red-necked phalarope. The grey phalarope is so called on account of the plumage it assumes when it visits England in autumn. It breeds in the high circumpolar regions on both the Asiatic and Alaskan sides. The winter quarters include a very wide range, for it is found at that season not only in North Africa, but as far away as Chili and New Zealand.

The red-necked phalarope breeds sparingly in the British Isles, but there is every reason to suppose the breeding birds are increasing under the protection that is being afforded to them. The migratory bird, on their way to the higher latitudes of Greenland, Iceland, the Faroes, and the North of Scotland, touch our shores in a very irregular fashion, and then only usually in the autumn. Howard Saunders, in his handbook, remarks that "the avoidance by the species of the greater part of the British Islands on its passage to and from its summer haunts is somewhat remarkable." Like its congener, its winter is extentsive, occurring in such distant parts as South America, China, and Japan.

The third species, Wilson's phalarope, is confine to the American Continent, and though it has been said that a specimen was once obtained in Leicestershire, it has since been denied by an authority on that county's birds.

EXTENSION OF YORKSHIRE COALFIELD.

The question of the extension of our coalfields under the younger strata of red sandstone beneath which they dip is of the utmost national importance. And recently evidence has been obtained of an impartant eastward expansion of the great Yorkshire coalfield. A few weeks ago coal was proved at workable depths at Bentley, near Doncaster. More recently the same seam—the "Barnsley thack coal," one of the most im portant in Yorkshire—has been met with at depth of 900 yards at Thorne Moor. This gives the Yorkshire coalfield a further extension of ten mile eastwards. The Barnsley seam is 9ft. thick, and it is proposed to continue the boring 50ft., in expectation of finding the Dunstall seam of 4½ft., which usually lies at this distance beneath it.

PROSPECT OF COAL AT NEWHAVEN.

The finding of coal beneath the chalk of Dover has led to the hope of its occurrence at workable depths in other parts of the south of England. Among other places Newhaven has been suggested as the site of an experimental boring. Professor J. W. Gregory has been investigating the subject from a geological standpoint, and has just issued a report. The substance of the report seems to be that though coal may exist any where beneath the younger rocks between Newhaven and Dover, there is no positive evidence that the former lies over a coal basin. On the whole it is concluded that Newhaven is not the most suitable locality for a trial boring. As a matter of fact, all that geologists can say is that the Somersetshire coalfield was originally continuous across the south of England, with that of Northern France and Belgium. Before this area of coal received its cover of younger rocks it was extensively denuded, and only patches of it remained. And no geologist can say exactly where these patches occur.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF HAY.

The familiar phenomenon of the heating of hay in the stack has usually been ascribed to purely chemical reactions. Recent researches carried out by Miche, however, show that the process is a physiological one, and due to bacteria, and other lowly organisms. It was found that sterilised hay would not heat, but that if sprinkled with water contaminated with earth or ordinary hay it did so. A species of bacillus and a fungus were found to be chiefly responsible for temperatures up to 50deg. C. For higher temperatures another species of bacillus was found to be responsible.

PROPOSAL TO TAP VESUVIUS.

When the channel of a volcano gets filled up with solidified lava there is a danger that the next eruption may chatter the mountain to pieces. Fearing for Vesuvius a fate similar to that which befell Krakatoa a some years ago, Signor Coartino proposes to supply a safety valve. He suggests, in fact the heroic course of tapping the mountain by boring a tunnel at the base, and running the lava into the sea. He also points out how the liquid lava might be utilised by running it into moulds, and thus making blocks for quays and slabs for paving the streets of Naples.

SUPPOSED LION-LEOPARD HYBRID.

Visitors to the Zoo have now the opportunity of seeing this interesting animal, a supposed cross between a lion and a leopard. The only other possibility seems to be that it is an altogher new feline species, but expert opinion seems rather to incline to the former view. It is supposed to be genuinely wild, but if really a hybrid it is more likely an escape from captivity. Further particulars of its history are required before a positive decision as to its exact status can be pronounced. An excellent portrait of this handsome animal may be seen in the current issue of the "Field."

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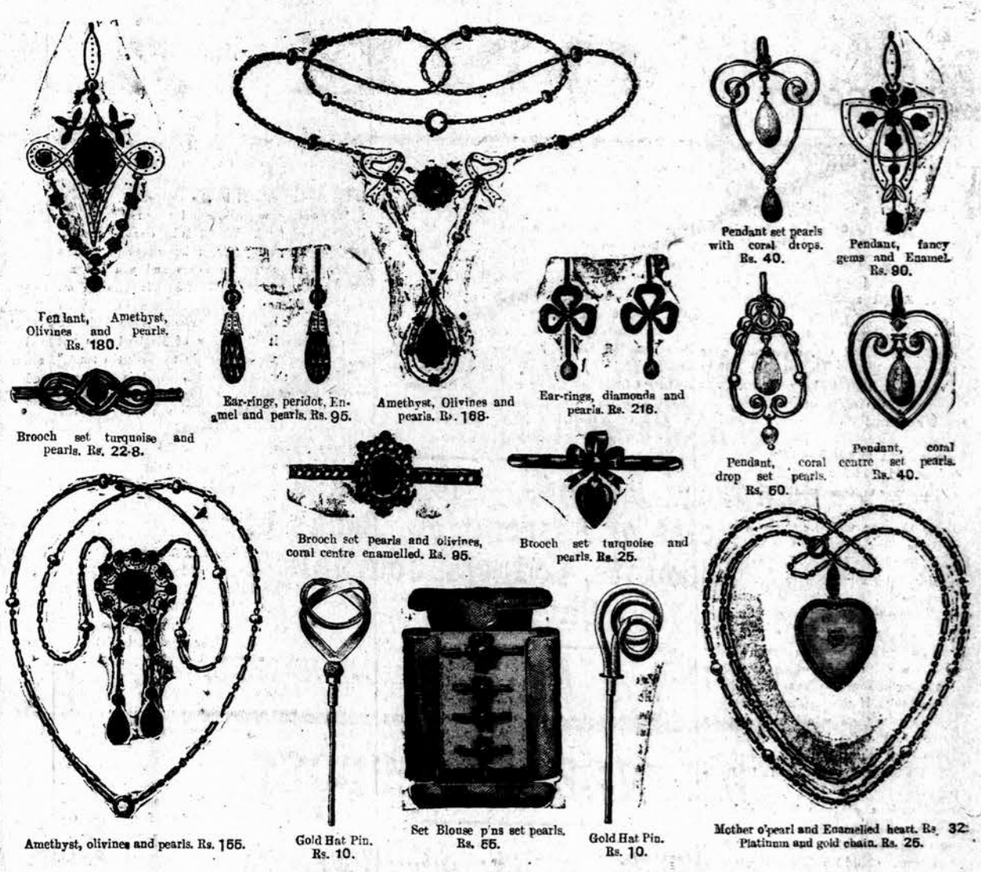
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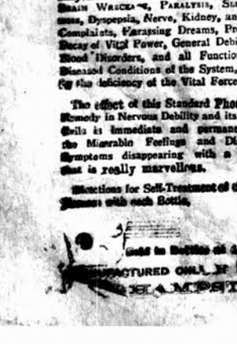

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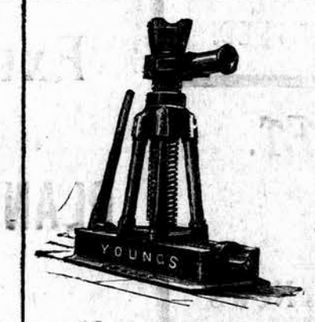

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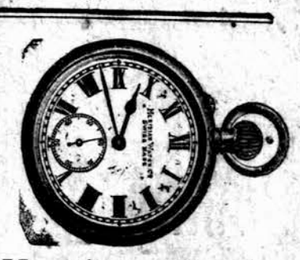

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors," The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill A. G.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 46 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.